The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Cadiz and Seville Declare for Montpensier for King of Spain.

Further Particulars of the Revolutionary Disturbances in Havana.

Street Encounters Between Citizens and the Volunteers.

A Number of Persons Killed and Many More Wounded.

SPAIN.

Seville and Cadiz Declare for the Duke of Montpensier for King.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 25.

It is rumored that the cities of Seville and Cadiz have proclaimed in favor of the Duke of Montpensier for King of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Mail Contract Cancelled—Reverdy Johnson to Dine at Manchester.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The contract with the Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Steamship Line for carrying the mails between Sydney, New-South Wales and Panama, has been canceled.

Political news to-day is meagre and unimportant.

REVERDY JOHNSON has received and accepted an invitation to dine with the corporate authorities of Manchester some time in February.

CUBA.

The Revolutionary Disturbances in Havana—The Hostility between Citizens and Spanish Volunteers—Men and Women Killed.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25.

Most of the recent troubles between the citizens and soldiers in this city have taken place in the Jesus Maria Ward. Yesterday afternoon these disturbances broke out again in the same quarter. Some people on the house-tops fired upon the volunteers in the streets, and the latter returned the fire. It is not known whether any one was killed. At a late hour in the evening the house of Señor ALDAMA, a rich planter, who is suspected of giving aid and comfort to the revolutionists, was entered by Police officers, supported by a guard of volunteers, and searched for arms supposed to be hidden there. The building was badly damaged by the troops. The Spaniards assert that this house was one of those from which the volunteers were fired upon. At 9 o'clock on the same night, in the vicinity of the Louvre Coffee-house and the Tacon Theatre opposite, shots were fired at some volunteers who were passing through the street. The lower hall of the Louvre was crowded with people, who were utterly ignorant of what was going on outside or on the upper floors of the building. The detachment of volunteers halted, faced the "Louvre" and fired upon the guests indiscriminately, with fatal effect. Several Spanish gentlemen, Government employes and officers of the army were killed. Two German merchants, ROCHLING and LAFFENBERG, and many other persons were dangerously wounded. SAMUEL COHNER, a well-known photographer from the United States, was attacked and killed near the Louvre about the same time by some armed men, who are supposed to have belonged to the volunteer force. While the audience was leaving the Villanouva Theatre, shots were fired by which two ladies and several children were killed.

The American schooner *Arrieta*, formerly a Key West wrecker, has been brought to this port as a prize by the Spanish gunboat *Delta*, on suspicion of carrying supplies to the rebels. When discovered they pretended to be engaged in wrecking a ship lost on the Colorado Reefs. The *Arrieta* cleared from Key West on the 8th for Sisal.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 25—6 P. M.

A meeting of the commanders of the volunteer forces in the city was held to-day. Captain-General DULCE was present, and said he deplored the recent occurrences. It was resolved that all volunteers, excepting those on guard, shall hereafter remain at their homes, and only come out when a signal of twelve guns is fired, or at the command of their chief officers. Meantime, until the arrival of additional regular troops from Spain, sailors from the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor are to perform patrol duty, and they are now patroling the streets outside the walls. Business has been suspended since the commencement of the disturbances with the volunteers, but the people are now greatly relieved, the feeling of security is growing stronger, as the sailors are well disciplined, sober and faithful, and perform their duties to the satisfaction of all. The city is now (6 P. M.) perfectly quiet.

HAVANA, Jan. 25—10 o'clock P. M.

All sections of the city, inside and outside of the walls, are quiet. Nothing has occurred to-night to disturb the public tranquillity.

The killing of Mr. COHNER is the general theme of conversation and looked upon as a cowardly assassination.

The Manner of Appointing Civil Officers In Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 25.

Gen. STONEMAN issued an order to-day appointing Gens. WILCOX and GRANGER, and Col. FRANKLIN to constitute a Board which shall investigate and report on the applications for any of the offices in Virginia, except the executive State offices in the capital, and thus enable the commanding officer to fill the vacancies now existing, and which it is contemplated may exist within the next thirty days. All applications for office are to be addressed to Col. E. STONE, Recorder of the Board at Richmond.

The military, so far, have removed 729 civil officers, leaving about 3,000 offices whose occupants are ineligible and to be removed. The value of the offices range from $600 to $6,000 per annum.

The Mystery of the Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25.

In order to test the fact that the fire in the Budd Block was not caused by the explosion of HARRISON's boiler, steam was raised this morning in the boiler among the ruins, proving that it was not injured. The origin of the fire is still a mystery, though it is generally supposed to have been the work of design, for the purpose of robbing the store during the confusion that would follow.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Republicans in the Legislature having failed to pass the bill for retaining Tax Collector PELTE in office until the contest as to the legality of the election of his successor is decided, the Democratic candidate, Mr. MALLORY, to-day took possession of the office.

Wreck of the British Gunboat Gnat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 25.

The English gunboat *Gnat* was wrecked Nov. 15 during a severe storm on Island Balabaco, one of the Phillipines. No particulars have been received.

E. G. RANDALL, the Postmaster at Portland, Oregon, has been convicted of mail robbery and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

Work on the Pacific Railroads—The Route to be Opened Early this Year.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Monday, Jan. 25.

One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished and in operation. The Central Pacific Railroad Company having built 500 miles, but 267 miles remain to be built. There is now no doubt that the entire line to the Pacific will be opened early this season. The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1868 are officially reported at $5,066,651 61.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—JAY GOULD, of New-York, and party, arrived in this city last night. It is authoritatively stated that arrangements have been concluded for giving him the control of the Nashville road, the track of which will be made six feet wide. On the completion of the Ohio and Mississippi extension *via* North Vernon to this city, within twelve months, passengers may possibly go from New-York to New-Orleans by an unbroken six-foot gauge. Mr. GOULD and party leave this evening in the 5 o'clock train for Cincinnati.

BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—CASSIUS M. ANDREWS, aged 22 years, hailing from Illinois, was arrested here yesterday afternoon when about taking the cars for Chicago, charged with issuing some thirty forged checks on business houses. ANDREWS has been visiting relatives here for the last three months. His trunk was well stocked with clothing, furs, &c., obtained by means of forged checks. He has been committed to jail for further examination.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—Robbers attacked the house of Ex-Sheriff REUBEN KING, of Robinson County, near Lumberton, N. C., and wounded Mr. KING and a visitor named S. E. WARD. But little hopes are entertained for their recovery. The perpetrators of the crime escaped.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The extensive pork-packing and lard establishment of BOYNTON, SWALLOW & Co., in Brighton, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $50,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Edmunds' Bill for the Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act—Railroad Subsidies—Gen. Grant and the Alabama Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Joint Retrenchment Committee, consisting of four members of the Senate and seven of the House, held a meeting this morning on the Tenure-of-Office repeal bill, which had been referred to that Committee by the Senate. Nine members were present. It was finally agreed to report a bill materially modifying the act, a decided majority being opposed to its repeal. The bill as modified is substantially the proposition of Mr. WILSON, introduced a few days ago. It excepts the Cabinet officers from its operation altogether. In regard to the power of suspension it modifies it so that the President may suspend any officer whenever he deems it for the public good, and while required, as in the present law, to report the fact of such suspension to the Senate within twenty days after it assembles, he is not required to give any reasons therefor. The Senate still retains the power of reinstating any person suspended by refusing to concur in such action, and the President himself is authorised to reinstate any suspended officer if satisfied that it ought to be done. Added to the bill are two sections embodying in modified form the principles of Senator EDMUNDS' bill prohibiting the holding of more than one office. As modified, it is confined to Federal offices exclusively and does not prevent temporary details to fill other positions, nor to details from the Army and Navy to temporarily fill civil positions.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Railroad subsidies in the shape of additions to the national debt, or any other shape involving the pecuniary responsibility of the Government, have been virtually disposed of for the session. Both branches of Congress were to-day chiefly engaged on railroad matters, but it was only in the House where any definite result was reached. The Senate bill for fifty-four miles further of bond-subsidy for the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad came up as the special order after the morning hour, and Mr. LOGAN took the floor in a strong speech against it. He was followed by Mr. WINDOM and Mr. SCHENCK in able speeches in favor of the bill. Mr. WASHBURNE then moved to lay the bill on the table, which failed—yeas 85, nays 93. This gave the friends of the bill heart; but the previous question on the bill and amendments being refused, LOGAN first moved to refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee, but finally accepted JULIAN's amendment to send it to the Committee on Public Lands, which was agreed to—yeas, 82; nays, 64. The bill thus dies for this session by strangulation, and it is conclusive as to the fate of all similar projects, inasmuch as it was the most plausible case of any, and had already passed the Senate.

GEN. GRANT AND THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Gen. GRANT is quoted to-night in well-informed circles as opposed to the ratification by the Senate of the protocol of the *Alabama* treaty, now pending in that body. He is reported to have expressed the opinion that the question of the *Alabama* claims is not so much a demand for the mere dollars and cents lost by the destruction of some of our vessels, as it is a question of injuries sustained by our commerce generally in driving our flag from the seas, and in protracting the war for at least two years by the support and sympathy accorded the South by England. This seems to indicate that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON will be recalled at no very distant day, and that the entire question will be reopened on a totally different basis under the new Administration.

GEN. GRANT'S CABINET.

The statement attributed to Gen. GRANT, and which has caused considerable stir, to wit, that immediately after he is declared President he will communicate with the men whom he has fixed upon for his Cabinet, probably has no further foundation than this,—that a leading officer of his staff a few days ago, on being asked about the Cabinet, expressed the belief that Gen. GRANT was pursuing closely the policy he indicated immediately after his election, viz.: that he should keep his own counsel entirely until he received the official certificate; but that he, the staff official, had reason to believe that as soon as that transpired, Gen. GRANT would take steps to indicate the men of his choice; and that, in the nature of things, it would not be possible, even if desirable, to observe the same degree of reticence as has existed hitherto. It is not impossible, therefore, that the anxious and curious public may know something more or less reliable by the middle of the coming month.

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Mr. YATES made an effort to-day to get an Executive Session, but the proposition was voted down by 24 to 18. The indications are that few if any more sessions for the transaction of executive business will be held before the 4th of March. The lobby, however, is clamoring for action on some of the important nominations, and it is barely possible that the Senate may be induced to dispose of some of them.

PAY OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

An attempt was made to-day in the House to secure pay for the members from the reconstructed States for the full term of the Fortieth Congress. The resolution, as drawn, included only the Arkansas members, but was equally applicable to all the rest. It recited the precedents of the Louisiana and Tennessee members in the Thirty-seventh Congress, when both States were also represented in the Confederate Congress, and the case of the Tennessee members in the Thirty-ninth Congress, who were admitted during the second year of the term, but received pay for the full term. After numerous motions, the House evaded the responsibility of a direct vote by referring it to the Reconstruction Committee, though nobody could see what they have to do with it.

MR. SHERMAN'S FINANCIAL BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN made an effort to-day to postpone the unfinished business of Saturday, which was a mere Railroad scheme, and to take up the Financial bill reported from the Committee a few days ago in which the country is vastly more interested. The Senate, however, refused by a majority of 9 in a vote of 51 to make private secondary to public interest.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The Military Committee of the House resumed their investigations to-day, relative to the best means of effecting a reduction of the Regular Army. Gens. SCHRIVER and HARDEE and TERRY gave their views at length on the subject. It is very doubtful whether any legislation will be adopted this session in the matter. There is a disposition in Congress to await the official views of Gen. GRANT before any action is taken.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The President presented the credentials of Mr. RAMSEY, Senator elect from Minnesota.

Mr. MORGAN presented memorials in favor of the reorganization of the Medical Department of the Navy.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office bill, with an amendment leaving the heads of departments (the Cabinet) subject to removal at the will of the President during a recess of the Senate, and authorizing him to suspend all other civil officers during such recess without having specific evidence to justify the suspension.

It provides for amending said act so as to allow the President to remove any member of his Cabinet during a recess of the Senate, and to suspend any other civil officers, except Judges of the United States Courts, whenever, during a recess of the Senate, in his opinion, the public good shall require it, and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the matter shall be acted upon by the Senate. And in case of such suspension it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such meeting of the Senate, to send to the Senate such suspension, with the names of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office, and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and indorse and consent to the removal of such officers, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officers, and by and with the consent of the Senate appoint another person to such office. In case of nonconcurrence the suspended officer is to be reinstated, but the *ad interim* appointment shall receive the emoluments of the office for the time during which he performed the duties of it. The President is at liberty to revoke any suspension before reporting it to the Senate and reinstate the suspended officer.

Section 3 of the substitute embodies the bill recently introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS to prohibit the holding of more than one office, civil or military, by one person at the same time, which is modified by the proviso of the fourth section declaring "That nothing in the foregoing section shall be construed to prevent the designation or appointment of officers to perform temporarily the duties of other officers as are or may be authorized by laws; nor to prevent such appointments, &c., as are designed by law to be made from the army or navy."

Section 5 provides that the penalties provided in the act to which this is an amendment shall apply to violations of his act.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill relating to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that the several General and Special Terms of the Circuit, District and Criminal Courts, authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, organizing the Courts of the District which have been or may be held, shall be and are declared to be severally Terms of the Supreme Court of the District, and the judgments, decrees, orders, &c., of said General and Special Terms heretofore or hereafter rendered or made shall be deemed judgments, decrees, orders, &c., of the Supreme Court of the District, provided the foregoing provision shall not affect the right to appeal as established by law.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to provide for the reduction of the military forces and for other purposes, introduced by him on the 20th inst., with amendments, providing that no person over 40 years old shall be appointed a chaplain; that chaplains shall not remain longer than five years at any post, and shall be replaced by chaplains of a different denomination; and that the number of appointments of Second Lieutenants to be made in the army shall not exceed fifty annually.

JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Mr. WILSON, from the same Committee, reported the House bill to fix the status of the corps of Judge Advocates of the Army, with an amendment making the number of such officers ten instead of twelve.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for improvements to the Interior Building, and $10,000 for the annual rent of another building on G street. It also authorizes the removal and storage in other parts of the Interior Building of models that have been on hand for seventeen years, and models relating to applications for patents that have not been granted.

A PENSION FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The President laid before the Senate a petition of Mrs. LINCOLN, widow of the late President, asking for a yearly pension.

The petition is written on note paper, with a heavy mourning border, and reads as follows:

To the Honorable Vice-President of the United States:

SIR: I herewith most respectfully present to the honorable Senate of the United States an application for a pension. I am a widow of a President of the United States whose life was sacrificed in his country's service. That sad calamity has greatly impaired my health, and by the advice of my physicians, I have come over to Germany to try the mineral waters, and during the Winter to go to Italy; but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor could I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, although I live as economically as I can. In consideration of the great services my deeply lamented husband has rendered to the United States, and of the fearful loss I have sustained by his untimely death—his martyrdom, I may say—I respectfully submit to your honorable body this petition, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted me so that I may have less pecuniary care.

I remain, most respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. A. LINCOLN, Frankfort, Germany.

It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD moved to take up the resolution to more effectually insure the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad according to law.

Mr. CONNESS objected, and it went over.

THE SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That JOSHUA HILL, claiming to be a Senator elect from Georgia, ought not now to be permitted to take a seat in this body.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a dissenting minority report, which, with the majority report, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had intended to submit a report himself dissenting from that of the majority, but he had been too unwell for a week past to prepare it. He would, however, when the subject should come before the Senate, express his views in regard to it.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the House bill for the relief of WM. MCGARAHAN, which was postponed at the last session.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that the bill could not be revived in that way without discussion.

Mr. CONNESS said it could not be revived in that way at all.

Mr. SUMNER expressed his opinion that by the uniform practice of the Senate indefinite postponement was equivalent to the rejection of a bill.

Messrs. DAVIS, FESSENDEN, MORTON and SHERMAN contended that it had only the force of a rejection from that session.

This point was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the unfinished business of Saturday.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRANCH RAILROAD.

The bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone it so as to take up the bill in relation to the public debt and the currency, reported by him from the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWARD opposed the motion, and urged the friends of the Central Pacific Railroad Branch bill to keep it before the Senate.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. SHERMAN's motion, and it was lost by a vote of 21 to 30, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Sherman, Spencer, Wade, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Howard, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Welch.—30.

The Senate then resumed discussion of the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. STEWART advocated the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that, on examination of the case, he had reluctantly been led to the conclusion that the parties whose interests would be affected by this bill were entitled to such relief as it would give them. He had reached this conclusion reluctantly, because he was opposed to this kind of railroad generally. He was one of the few who had refused to vote for the original Pacific Railroad bill, not because he was not in favor of the construction of a Pacific Railroad, but because he believed it ought to be constructed and owned by the Government.

Mr. HOWE made an argument against the bill. It was a measure injurious to public interests, and, in his judgment not required in order to preserve the public faith, because no legal right of the Central Branch Company had been infringed by any act of Congress.

Mr. CONKLING said that in order to make out the equitable claim upon which this bill was advocated by its friends, it must be shown to be true that the Central Branch Company are required by act of Congress to build their railroad where they did build it, and thereby to reach a connection with the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad in the valley of the Republican Fork of the Kaw River; that the law required the Eastern Division of the Pacific Road to go through the Republican Valley to the main line; that, relying upon the law, the claimants built their road where it is; that after they had thus invested their money the course of the Eastern Division was changed or permitted to be changed by Congress, so as not to touch the point at which, had not such change been made, the junction with the claimants' road would have been made, and that the land grants and money provided for in the bill are necessary to put the claimants *in statu quo*. His investigation had, however, satisfied him that all the propositions were false, not merely in particulars, but in their general scope, and therefore he opposed the bill, though pressed by the "roaring lion of the lobby."

While Mr. CONKLING was speaking, he yielded for a motion by Mr. YATES to go into Executive Session, which was lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 24 nays.

Mr. DOOLITTLE rose to reply, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and at 4:25 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. KELSEY—To provide for funding and paying the national debt, &c. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRELL—For the relief of Paymasters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS—For the amendment of the act of Feb. 25, 1867, for a change in certain collection districts in Maryland and Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HEATON—To repeal section 14 of the act of July 28, 1866, to collect the revenue. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—For a committee of seven to investigate the irregularities in the recent election in South Carolina, especially in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. CLIFT—Making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Savannah River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Directing the Postmaster-General to open negotiations with the several European Governments for a further reduction in the rate of international postage. Referred to the Post Office Committee. Also, several memorials of the Alabama Legislature for grants of land for internal improvements.

By Mr. BUCKLEY, of Alabama—To revive and renew a certain grant of public lands to Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PIERCE, of Alabama—Making provision for the representation of the other two-fifths of persons heretofore held in slavery. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky—To amend the act of July, 1867, for the removal of causes from State to Federal Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. CULLOM—In relation to printing the collection of the proceedings of the soldiers' graves in May last. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. GRAVELY—To facilitate the early construction of the Atlantic and Pacific and other railroads. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. ROOTS—To perfect and complete railroad and telegraphic communication with the Pacific Ocean. Same reference.

By Mr. FERRY—To restore pensions to soldiers employed in the civil service, and withheld from them prior to June, 1866. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa—To amend the act of March 3, 1863, to reorganize the Courts of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. PRICE—To authorize the construction of a railroad from Davenport, Iowa, to Topeka, Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—Concurrent resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the transfer of the control of Indian affairs to the War Department. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TAFFE—Explanatory of an act to authorize the selection of School Districts in Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also, granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory—Authorizing the Counties of Walla Walla, Clark and others, in Washington Territory, to aid in the construction of the Columbia River Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. CHILCOTT—A memorial and joint resolution of the Colorado Legislature relative to Indian depredations. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON—Declaring that the people of the United States will not approve of the ratification of the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, nor of any other treaty with England, while American citizens are held in prison in Great Britain for acts done under the American flag, and that the people think the settlement of the *Alabama* claims of very little importance. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CORLEY, of South Carolina—For the better protection of loyal men at the South, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to report special legislation for that purpose, to be carried out by the aid of the military. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. PRINCE—To incorporate the Southern Express Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ELIOT—To create a Department of Indian Affairs, and to provide for the consolidation, civilization and government of the Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also, a memorial on the same subject from the representatives of seven yearly meetings of the Religious Society of Friends, coming from fifteen States, which was ordered to be printed in the *Globe*.

By Mr. MCKEE—To amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to provide for its effectual enforcement. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada—To aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Boise City, Idaho, to the Humboldt River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE ARKANSAS MEMBERS.

Mr. SHANKS, on behalf of the Arkansas delegation, offered a resolution for the payment of the members of the House, from Arkansas, for the full term of the Fortieth Congress, reciting precedents in the case of the Louisiana and Tennessee members.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Which was lost by a vote of 79 yeas to 88 nays.

Mr. SHANKS moved the previous question, but it was not seconded.

Mr. MAYNARD moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired to move its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAYNARD declined to let the amendment be offered, and moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. WASHBURNE called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

The main question was ordered—yeas 108, nays 62, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The morning hour having expired, the next business in order was the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment and the bill relating to suffrage reported from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. BOUTWELL, who remarked that the gentlemen who desired to speak on the bill and Constitutional Amendment were not prepared to-day, and he moved to postpone their further consideration until Wednesday next. Agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. BROOKS last Saturday was misprinted. It is proposal was to give the franchise to all persons, native or foreign, over 12 years of age, without regard to sex as well as to color or race.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. BROOKS presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce against further amendments of the Bankrupt law till the present law is better tried.

THE TAX ON DRUGS.

Also a petition from a large number of eminent physicians for relief from the heavy tax on foreign drugs and medicines, none of them coming into competition with American articles.

THE DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of importers and merchants of Philadelphia for the reduction of the duty on salt to 50 per cent. over cost.

THE DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House then, at 1:45 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill granting land and the right of way to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, and was addressed by Mr. LOGAN in opposition to the bill.

Mr. LOGAN opposed granting any more subsidies at this time that would increase the liabilities of the Government. He said that he would not give way to any man in his desire to advance civilization and develop the great resources and wealth of this nation; but whether this was true the interest of the public demanded primary consideration. Legislation for the enrichment of individuals and private corporations to the detriment and injury of the masses of the people should cease. He said that all arguments made in favor of granting this subsidy were attacks upon those who opposed it, as though they were opposed to building railroads, canals or other great improvements, or developing the country, and were not reasons given why they should vote otherwise. He showed that the Company could easily build the road without the subsidy asked, and would then have a large profit besides the ownership of the road, out of what they already have had. He showed that the road had received in violation of law, by some strange means, over one million of dollars; that the law originally allowed them to go to the one hundredth meridian, and have from the Government $16,000 per mile subsidy, besides the land granted; that afterward, in 1866, they were permitted to swing off to the East to Denver, or in that direction, receiving the same amount of subsidy that they would have received had they made the junction with the Union Pacific at the one hundredth meridian, and instead of the distance that they would make to that point they had received subsidy to Fort Wallace, in the direction of Denver, a distance of seventy miles more than to the point designated on the route. He showed that the subsidy asked in connection with what they had received, would be for one hundred and twenty-four miles more than they originally asked, or than was even contemplated by the original grant. He saw that since this road had been allowed to swing out from the Union Pacific, the little "stumptail" road from Atchison claims that it is left out in the cold without any place to go, and hence it must be permitted to go to the one hundredth meridian, to the point where the Eastern Division should have made the junction, and must have subsidy from the Government for that purpose, thereby subsidizing two instead of one road, duplicating on the Government. This was the game of the old cat and her kitten; the kitten followed for the game slayed by the old cat. This road came from the Senate to the House for only $1,000,000 more, which means for this session, and right on its heels follows the kitten; being a little more hungry, it must have $2,000,000. He then took the map, and demonstrated the proposition in reference to the distance and the double subsidy involved by the change of the route. He then argued that the passing of this subsidy in Congress, against the interest and wish of the country, against the expressed opinions of the incoming Administration, showed our entire disregard of all pledges to the people, and a reckless indifference as to the political welfare of those whom they asked to give it their support. He then argued in favor of the adoption of his substitute, or of some kindred measure. He said, I have provided in this substitute that the United States may guarantee the interest on the bonds of the road by the road giving first mortgage to the Government and depositing at all times sufficient to pay said interest in the Treasury of the United States. This will secure a market for the bonds, and thereby the Company will be able to build the road, and the Government not become involved, or the public debt increased. What more should they want? If they are honest and do not ask the subsidy of the Government in order to swindle the Government out of it by taking possession of the road under the final mortgage, and telling the Government so unpaid, they would be willing to take them and be glad of it. He further argued that the substitute provided for the settlers on the land of said Company, so that the land should be put into market as fast as the road was built, and the money arising from the sale of the land should become a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds of the Company, and thereby protect all against fraud to the bondholders, the Government and the settlers. He insisted that unless we adopt something of this kind, the subsidy for this road had only just begun; and that no man could tell where the road was going to, or where it would end. He denominated it the best road, and then argued that the road had not lost by first trying to join the Union Pacific at the hundredth meridian, then running to Cheyenne Wells, or to Denver, to Antelope Pass, or to the town of Cheyenne, or to Antouchico, or to Santa Fé or El Pass, Santa Cruz, or some place. No one could tell by this bill, or by the map of their surveys, or by what they said, where it was to go. He concluded by saying that he was willing that roads should be built whenever capital would invest. Let capital, he said, like the dews of Heaven, seek its own channel, but let us not involve the Government in any more debt than we have done, and especially when the aid of the Government is not at all essential in the manner asked by these parties.

After Mr. LOGAN had concluded, Mr. WINDOM next addressed the House for five minutes. He said he had sought the floor for the purpose of refuting an old and long-accepted maxim that figures will not lie. He believed that when arranged in certain forms they are the greatest liars on the earth. He thought that they had been so arranged the other day in the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. WASHBURNE.) That gentleman had said that 185,000,000 acres of public lands had been granted to railroads, and that that was one-third of the public domain. The fact was that instead of its being one-third it was only one-tenth of the public domain. Mr. WINDOM then went on to argue that the increased value given to public lands for the railroads made the land grants a good speculation for the Government.

Mr. SCHENCK took the floor, for the purpose, he said, of defining his position on the subject before the House. He believed a railroad connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to be a necessity, and that had it not been for the undertaking of the great work the Pacific States would not be held at this time as a part of the Union. He favored the pending bill. He wanted this road as a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and he also wanted it as a start for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He believed that the popular clamor against the Union Pacific Railroad was not one that rested fairly on the aversion of the people to the execution of such great works of public improvement, but that it arose on the supposed abuses if not actual abuses existing on the part of those who had been carrying out those schemes of the General Government. He had been in Congress many years ago when an immense grant of land had been made to the Illinois Central Railroad, and although the directors of that Company may have feathered their nests he did not regret that grant. Its effect had been to open the great State of Illinois and give it an impetus in progress and improvement which had put it forward a whole century, and it lay least of all in the mouths of citizens of Illinois to oppose appropriations of this kind when their own State was one of the most extraordinary monuments of the wisdom of that policy as pursued by the General Government. It had been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LOGAN) that the General Government was opposed to this bill. He (Mr. SCHENCK) knew on the contrary that while Gen. GRANT was opposed to loose and large subsidies, he thought it very hard that this little improvement might not have its chance with the rest, as a branch of the Union Pacific, as leading for military purposes to Cheyenne Wells, and as perhaps affording a starting point at some future day for a road extending to the Pacific through Lower California. But if it were true that it was against the wish of the President elect he (SCHENCK) should still vote according to his own judgment and sense of duty, undeterred by any such intimidation. He should be very sorry to differ with anybody so respectable as Gen. GRANT, but the vote he was to give to-day and on future occasions was his own vote, and he thought he should be more respected by Gen. GRANT himself for giving an independent vote according to his judgment and convictions than if he were first to seek to find out Gen. GRANT's views.

Mr. LOGAN said that his remarks had been misapprehended. He had not said that Gen. GRANT had expressed any opinion as to the proposed road. He had never talked with him on the subject. He had said that the Railroad Company was asking the House to vote against the opinions of their constituents, against the platform on which members had been nominated, and against the understood and expressed views of the President elect on railroad subsidies.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had certainly understood that the remark was thrown out as a reason why members should not vote for the bill. He favored the proposition and favored the principle of such grants, but he would strive in the future to have them better guarded.

Mr. HIGBY spoke for five minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. O'NEILL followed on the same side, replying to the arguments made against the bill, and arguing that it only asked the Government to guarantee bonds to the amount of $864,000, being for fifty-four miles at $16,000 per mile. He believed that the men who carried out these great works would be entitled to the gratitude of the country, and that members of Congress who voted for such propositions would be considered as men ready to see the country move on to its destined greatness.

Mr. SPALDING—Are you willing to vote for a Northern railroad?

Mr. O'NEILL—I am willing to vote for this.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in his seat—He is willing to vote for any road.

Mr. O'NEILL—No, Sir, I deny it. I will vote for whatever is right and against whatever is wrong.

The Speaker informed Messrs. WASHBURNE and O'NEILL that they must not indulge in interlocutory remarks.

Mr. COVODE took the floor to close the debate. He was satisfied from the temper of the House that it was time to settle this little affair. It had been represented that the Company did not intend to build the road to Denver. He was satisfied it did. An attempt had been made by the gentleman from Illinois to cast ridicule on his ideas of civilization, but he would tell that gentleman that the time was coming when the people of the United States would have to grapple with the institutions of Asia on the Pacific Coast. The time was coming within the next half century when civilization would no longer travel westward on the Pacific Coast; they would have to meet the institutions of Asia, and to grapple with them. It becomes the duty of Congress, therefore, to see that the American people and institutions occupy that territory. He moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

Mr. RANDALL called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved that there be a call of the House; he wanted all members to be present and show their hands.

A call of the House was not ordered.

The question was taken, and the House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 85, nays 92. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Arnell, Baily, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Burr, Cary, Chanler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Cook, Cornell, Cullom, Delano, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Golladay, Grover, Halsey, Harding, Hawkins, Hopkins, Hubbard of Connecticut, Jenckes, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Julian, Kelsey, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loughridge, Marshall, McCarthy, McCullough, Orth, Paine, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Sypher, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of New York, Van Trump, Vidal, Ward, Washburne, of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Woodward—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Ashley of Nevada, Axtell, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Blackburn, Boles, Bowen, Boyden, Bromwell of Illinois, Buckley, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Callis, Clarke of Kansas, Clift, Coburn, Corley, Covode, Dawes, Dockery, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot of Massachusetts, Elliott of Arkansas, French, Getz, Glossbrenner, Goss, Gove, Gravely, Griswold, Hamilton, Haughey, Heaton, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hunter, Jones of North Carolina, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Kitchen, Lash, Loan, Lynch, Mallory, Marvin, Maynard, McCormick, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Morrell, Mullins, Newcomb, Newsham, Nicholson, Norris, O'Neill, Peters, Pettis, Pierce, Pile, Poland, Polsley, Prince, Robertson, Robinson, Roots, Schenck, Smith, Stevens, Stokes, Stover, Taffe, Twichell, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of Missouri, Washburn of Indiana, Whittemore, Windom, Woodbridge—92.

The House then refused to second the previous question—63 to 86.

Mr. LOGAN then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee on Public Lands. Agreed to—86 to 63.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. PAINE asked leave to offer the following resolution, stating that it had the approbation of a majority of the members of the Reconstruction Committee, although he was not authorised to report it.

Whereas, It is provided by the Reconstruction act, passed March 2, 1867, that until the people of the late rebellious States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress, any civil Government that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only; and that no person shall be eligible to office in such provisional Governments who are disqualified for office by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, It is reported that the Legislature of Georgia has expelled colored members thereof, and admitted to their seats white men who received minorities of votes at the polls, and that members of the said Legislature who had been elected thereto by the votes of colored men, joined in such action, and that twenty-seven disqualified white men held seats in said Legislature in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution and of the Reconstruction acts of Congress; and,

Whereas, Senators from Georgia have not been admitted to the Senate of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction be ordered to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what further action ought to be taken during the Fortieth Congress, respecting the representation of Georgia in the House.

Mr. ROSS objected.

Mr. PAINE moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE called for the yeas and nays.

They were ordered.

Mr. BINGHAM stated that the subject was already before the Committee on Reconstruction under the reference of a bill introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. PAINE said he hardly liked to dispute with his colleague on the Committee. He said—

Mr. ROSS objected to debate.

Mr. PAINE said that as he got the floor with the understanding that the proposition would not occupy any time, he would have to withdraw it for the present, but he gave notice that as soon as he could obtain the floor he would move to suspend the rules.

TARIFF AND REVENUE BILLS.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that there were two bills in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—one an amendment of the Tariff, and the other, a general amendment of the Revenue law, on which the Committee of Ways and Means desired the action of the House, and he gave notice that whenever the Legislative Appropriation bill was out of the way he would endeavor to test the sense of the House on taking up those other two bills and disposing of them.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. SPALDING moved that the House adjourn.

The latter motion was agreed to—yeas 81, nays 79, and the House thereupon, at 4:15, adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND

The steamship *Deutschland*, from Bremen, Jan. 9, and Southampton Jan. 12, reached this port yesterday. She brings two days later news than was previously at hand.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Hibernia* gave judgment on Jan. 11. The Court was of opinion that Capt. MUNRO could not be held responsible for the loss of the ship, the accident having occurred in the engine department. It had no reason to doubt that the *Hibernia* was a strong and faithfully-built ship, that her structure and the machinery of her engine department were sufficient, and that the diameter of the shaft was in proportion to the size of the engines. The Court went on to refer to the drawing of the shaft, and said there would have been no danger in this operation, even when it was discovered that the shaft was broken, if the stuffing-box on the bulkhead had been intact. The evidence went to show that the water-tight bulkhead had been interfered with, and that one man-hole door had not been properly secured. Further, the Court had great reason to doubt that there was any damage sustained by the stern-plates of the vessel. While any hope remained of the engineers being saved, the Court deferred pronouncing judgment on any alleged errors of commission or omission, and were of opinion that the inquiry should be deemed to be open. The Court would, therefore, make an *ad interim* report to the Board of Trade.

The official report of the French Minister of Finance states that the floating debt has been reduced from 902,000,000 to 7.7,000,000 francs; and that the supplementary credits required for 1869 will be met by the increased receipts from taxation. For 1870 the revenue is estimated at 1,736,000,000 francs, and the expenditures at 1,650,000,000. The Minister remarks on the year 1868 that "It was characterized alternately by confidence and fears, activity and stagnation. However, public opinion has by degrees accustomed itself to judge political affairs more correctly. A sensible recovery has been observed principally during the latter months of the year. This result, due to the revival of confidence, proves how much peace is necessary to this country, and to what degree prosperity will be developed by it, and how much public opinion is right to approve the efforts of your Majesty to prevent, as much as depends on you by friendly intervention, any conflict by which peace might be disturbed."

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* of Jan. 11, in an article reviewing the year 1868, says: "Our military state places France in a position to face every eventuality. We are strong enough to-day to live in perfect harmony with all the Powers of Europe, or to fight advantageously those of them who would undertake an unjust war, and force us once more to draw the sword."

The French *Moniteur* of Jan. 9 says: "If our information be correct, M. DE STACKELBERG, the Russian Ambassador, has sounded some of the Plenipotentiaries to the Conference on the subject of a possible revision of the treaty of 1856. France and England are not disposed to enter on this subject. At the same time that the above report has been put in circulation, we have received information that Gen. MILUTINE, the Russian Minister of War, has ordered the complete armament of the portion of the Russian army now scattered in the various towns on the coast of the Black Sea."

The conflict in Austria between the clergy and the Government still continues, and the latter shows no disposition to yield any of the ground it has taken up. Two new laws complete the recent liberal legislation with regard to civil marriage, and are regarded as a step toward the complete separation of the Church from the State. The clergy meanwhile keeps up its hostility, and the Government replies by repressive measures. An ultramontane paper, the *Friend of the People*, has been seized for publishing a letter from the Pope condemning the new institutions of the Empire. This rigorous act has produced, it is said, a profound sensation, and is without precedent in Hapsburg annals since the reign of the Emperor JOSEPH II.

M. VICTOR HUGO has addressed the following letter to M. CANELLOPOULE: "Sir: Your elegant letter has moved me deeply. You are right in counting on me. All that I am and can is at the service of your noble cause. The cause of Crete is the cause of Greece, and the cause of Greece is the cause of Europe. The sequence is not perceived by Kings, and yet it is perfectly logical. Diplomacy is nothing else than the ruse of Princes in opposition to the logic of God. But at the right time God will prevail. God and right are synonyms. I am but an obstinate voice, lost, however, in the triumphal tumult of successful iniquities. What matters? Heard or not, I shall not weary. You say that Crete asks of me what Spain asked of me.. Alas! I can only sigh. I have done so before, yet I shall do it again. You may reckon on me. Dec. 19, 1868."

SPAIN.

Manifesto of the Republican Committee.

The following manifesto was issued Jan. 4, by the Republican Committee at Madrid:

"At the same time that the Republican Committee of the nation is being formed it is its duty to lay before its co-religionists certain rules to be observed in the great approaching struggle wherein the destinies of the country are to be decided. The election of the assembly is one of those supreme acts, one of those especial occasions in which a people can by a great effort be saved, or by its own fault ruined.

"The Committee has no need to make a fresh declaration of its principles; all the Provincial Committees have already done so upon their Constitution and all are agreed upon those points which refer to the essential basis of the form of government.

"The Democratic Party has always held that the foundation of its doctrines is the sanctity of individual rights. The form of its government is the sovereignty of the people, and the only way to consolidate individual rights and to exercise the sovereignty of the people is by a Republic. Such is the tradition of the Democratic Party: it has no other. That is the tradition which is now held by all persons, and which must ultimately triumph as the supreme programme of the revolution. In order to bring about the triumph of these principles, severe—the most severe—rules of conduct must be observed, and observed, too, with Republican strictness and austerity. The committees in towns, in provincial districts, and in the districts of the capital are charged with the direction of the elections. They must work with extraordinary activity in order to achieve the indispensable result and insure the triumph of the Republic, which is the triumph of Democracy, universally recognised as the salvation of the country. The courses of action to be pursued are various. The Republicans must vigorously put forward their opinions to enlighten the minds and direct the wills by the communication of ideas, and to propagate and extend their principles, since it is impossible that, when acquainted with the advantages to be derived from their adoption, the country will reject them—the country which desires to have a just and economical Government. That done, the Republican Party should endeavor to impart to all the preliminary operations to be observed, and to see that the electors are furnished with the necessary documents to confirm and render their right available.

The electors ought, for their own information, to require that candidates, either by speeches or manifestoes, should explain their principles, and neither vote for nor favor any candidate who is not explicit in his declaration to vote for the republican form of government, which he must, as a preliminary, pledge himself to support.

No doubtful candidates. We Republicans ought to be able to calculate our numbers in Spain, in order that we may recognise each other, and have the means of ascertaining the numerical and compact strength of our battalions pledged to further our principles.

Therefore the Committee should adopt the plan of a single candidature—that is, in order to prevent all schisms and divisions in the party, one candidate should be put forward in each electoral district. By this plan all individual rivalries will disappear, and personal ambitions be sacrificed to the exigencies of the party.

There must, therefore, be a single candidature, one candidate in each district; this is the plan which we recommend at once to be adopted.

Afterward the candidates must be appointed for the Electoral Bureau, and care must be taken that our party duly occupies its place. But the duty above all of our party consists in insuring electoral purity, and to effect this a severe supervision must be exercised, in order that the elections may be honestly conducted. All illegal influences must be scrutinized, all coercion protested against, great and extraordinary diligence used to overthrow the machinations of our enemies against the sovereignty of universal suffrage—these are our duties.

There is a certain amount of influence which no party ought to think of renouncing, the Republican Party least of all. The customs of free nations are very difficult to acquire, but it is necessary that our people should acquire them; that influence is the sovereign influence of agitation, meetings, pamphlets, speeches for the exposition of the ideas, political associations, and notices with the names of the various candidates. Extensive, very extensive, moral agitation, combined with perfect material tranquillity, in order that the mind and the will of the country may thus be formed, and that the mind and the will thus formed may decide.

Such is the only kind of influence of which political parties ought to make use, and they ought scrupulously to respect the use of those means on the part of their adversaries, but all official influence and all coercion by the authorities ought to be opposed by legal means and punished by the hand of justice. All illegality should receive its fitting chastisement.

Every citizen has the right to prosecute those persons in authority before the tribunal, let their rank be ever so high, who are capable of committing the crime of high treason against the nation. That crime consists in offering violence to the will of the people and disowning its sovereignty. The numerous advocates who are members of the Committee in Madrid and of the National Committee, have agreed to support all those cases in which electors desire to bring actions against persons who have committed electoral crimes.

In considering these observations our political co-religionists must not forget the necessity of union. In each district there must only be one Republican candidate. Let all mutually sacrifice their rivalries and their ambitions. The members of the Committee will be the first to set this example, resolved to lay aside all private and personal interest on the altar of patriotism, in order to promote that unity of sentiment with which we ought to march to the electoral urns. Union! Union!

In view of the divisions which threaten the Monarchical Party our strength is in our union, and we shall obtain a result as favorable as that gained in the municipal elections. These last elections assure the triumph of the Republic, which will be solemnly decreed by the national will in the Constituent Assembly. The National Committee does not desire to force candidates upon the electors; they must be appointed by public opinion. The electors of the communes, the municipalities, and the districts must draw up their wishes on the subject, and the District Committees will definitively appoint what candidates are to be voted for.

Citizens! Preserve order, take courage, and see that the agitation is purely of a moral nature. Make great efforts to secure the triumph of the Republican Party, and be persuaded that if the Republic be the result of the voting, as we have good reason to hope, you will have finally abolished all vestiges of the former rule, and have saved Spain. Greeting and fraternity."

[Here follow the signatures, consisting of JOSE MARIA ORENSE and all the most prominent members of the Republican Party.]

CHINA AND ENGLAND.

British Account of the Late Difficulty With the Authorities of the Celestial Empire.

Shanghae Correspondence of the London Times.

The squadron anchored off Nankin on the evening of the 8th November, and formal notice was at once given to the commander of the Chinese gunboat *Tungche* that he was not to move from his anchorage without permission from the *Rodney*; that he was, in fact, to consider himself formally "attached." On the following morning Mr. MEDHURST, accompanied by several consular and naval officers, and escorted by a guard of sixty marines, had an interview with the Viceroy, in whose company were seated MA, his successor elect, the Governor of the Province of Kiangsu, and the Taotais of Chinkeang and Shanghae. Mr. MEDHURST at once opened the negotiations. After hot discussion, TSENG agreed to every one of Mr. MEDHURST's demands, appointing the Tatoi of Shanghae and another high official to accompany him to Yang-chow, and there hold a high court of inquiry into the riot and its causes. Mr. MEDHURST expressed his satisfaction, but next asked for some guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions assented to. The mandarins were indignant, however, at the implied want of confidence in their good faith. But Mr. MEDHURST suggested that promises were liable to be broken at times,, and that the Chinese gunboat *Tungche* must be handed over as a material guarantee for the fulfillment of the new covenant. The gunboat was given up.

On the 19th of November the new Viceroy, MA, took over the seals of office. Though he had been several days in Nankin he had very naturally preferred that his predecessor should allay the storm he had created, and it was far more satisfactory to foreigners that this should be so. If TSENG had gone off with the glory of his first rejection of our demands intact, the Chinese would have ascribed this to his pluck and MA's submission to cowardice. They would still have believed that if TSENG had remained the British would have been defeated. The first act of the new Viceroy was to offer any compensation demanded for the illegal detention of goods at the Hwei-quan barrier; but to plead the impracticability of punishing the Hoppo, as he was appointed directly from Pekin. Mr. MEDHURST expressed his regret that in that case he should be obliged to go to Hwei-quan personally to see the necessary measures taken—an alternative which seemed to excite only less horror than the seizure of the *Tungche*. On the 11th Her Majesty Consul paid an official visit to the new Viceroy, and on the following day the latter returned this on board the *Rodney*, whither he was conveyed in a small steamer attached to the expedition. The ship was, of course, inspected, and His Excellency expressed high admiration at her cleanliness and order. He was saluted with nineteen guns as he landed, and seemed pleased with his reception. Next day the fleet weighed anchor and returned to Chinkeang, anchoring off the mouth of the Grand Canal, which Mr. MEDHURST ascended on the 14th to Yangchow with the gunboats *Slaney* and *Dove*, and an escort of 400 marines and blue jackets from the *Rodney*. He was well received, and good quarters were given him and his escort in a handsome temple called "The Hall of the Ten Thousand Genii." It is amusing to learn that in a last despairing effort to hide the extent of this "demonstration" from the inhabitants, the authorities guided the troops by all the back lanes to their new abode. This was submitted to at the time, but Mr. MEDHURST intends before he leaves to march the men through all the principal streets, and to post proclamations—in addition to the stone table—explaining the reason and results of the entire expedition. His work at Yang-chow is nearly finished. Indemnity to the missionaries and to the owner of the goods detained at the Hwei-quan barrier has been paid; the required proclamation has been drawn up, and is being engraved; the local magistrates had been already removed; the punishment of the instigators of the riot is the chief remaining difficulty. One or two men of inferior rank had been implicated, and will be punished; but I much fear the arch culprits will escape. It is impossible to get evidence against them. They are far more powerful locally than the district magistrates, and it is worth more than the life of any Chinaman to testify against them. Any one doing so would be annihilated directly the troops have left. Even if this point be not fully attained the determined action taken in the matter will have a most beneficial effect on our relations with China. The mandarins had become intolerably insolent and obstructive, and this timely display of energy has probably prevented a more serious collision that would have soon become inevitable. Great credit is due Mr. MEDHURST for the ability and energy he has shown throughout the whole negotiations, and to SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK for the wise use and vigorous support he has lent to the former's action. It is fortunate that the Shanghae Consulate was so well filled at the emergency.

AN OCEAN-BOUND REPUBLIC.

Letter from Mr. Joseph Medill—The Monroe Doctrine—Views of Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper it is editorially stated that:

"Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of Chicago, has written a letter to Gen. RAWLINS, setting forth how very much we need and want Canada, and insisting, in the next place, that if Great Britain refuses to cede it to us on demand, on account of her having sided the Southern rebellion, we must *take* it. And he then proceeds to show how easily we could do this. He says the people of Canada are of the same race and religion as ourselves. As to race, setting aside our negro element, this may be true; but if Mr. MEDILL's proposition is to be accepted as a fair specimen of our *religion*, we fear the Canadians would demur to being considered as of the same. Mr. MEDILL may fancy himself a very bold and dashing statesman; but we doubt whether he will convert either Gen. RAWLINS or the people at large to his peculiar views."

If you will allow me the use of your columns to explain, I think you will be convinced that the people at large entertain very similar opinions, and need no conversion to my "peculiar views," and that "our religion" will not suffer by comparison with that practiced in Great Britain or her Canadian Colonies, in the years 1861-2-3-4-5, while the fate of our Union hung in the balance.

For the opinions I entertain in regard to the territorial expansion of this nation, I have no apologies to offer, for I believe they are sound, and also in sympathy with those held by a vast majority of the American people. I am a firm supporter of the "Monroe doctrine," and hold that America should be ruled by Americans; that the monarchy of the island of Britain has no just right to govern a foot, much less one-third of North America, and that the time is quickly approaching when that Power must relinquish its rule on this side of the Atlantic. The colonial period of America should be terminated.

With this prelude, let me explain how my letter came to be written. About two months ago, upon reading the Galena speech of Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, which was delivered on the eve of the late Presidential election, and published in full in the NEW-YORK TIMES, I wrote him a letter indorsing that portion of it wherein he predicted the territorial expansion of the United States in the near future to embrace the entire Continent of North America. The leading idea in the General's speech was in regard to the future power, grandeur and extent of our Republic. Now, that slavery was abolished and that apple of discord removed, there could be no future sectional rebellions, as our institutions were now homogeneous; that railroads and telegraphs had so overcome time and distance that territorial extent was no longer a formidable obstacle to Government, and that our admirable system of State Governments, attending to all local and municipal affairs, rendered it practicable to extend the area of the National authority indefinitely, and without detracting from its strength or cohesiveness. The General, in his closing remarks, spoke of the

"Deep hold upon the affections of the Democracy that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS had attained by his defence of the action of Gen. JACKSON, which BUCHANAN had apologized for, as constitutional upon the ground that it was necessary to the defence of the Union and Government under it, and that whatever was necessary to preserve the Constitution and Union was *constitutional*; how he had electrified their progressive ideas and made himself their leader, by his declaration in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, that the country should be put at once in a state of preparation so that if war should result from the assertion of our rights, we might *drive Great Britain and the last vestige of royal authority from the Continent of North America and make the United States 'an ocean-bound Republic!'* 'An ocean-bound Republic!'—*an idea in eloquent accord with the feeling of manifest destiny within us!*"

There were other passages in the speech of similar purport. These views were so completely in consonance with my own that on the spur of the moment I wrote the General, who is a personal acquaintance and a fellow Illinoisian, a letter intended to be private, fully indorsing his ideas of "manifest destiny." And in the freedom of epistolary correspondence I said that in the event of Great Britain's refusal to pay the *Alabama* and other claims, and to make reparation for the grievous wrongs and injuries she inflicted upon us during the rebellion, it would afford a good and sufficient *casus belli*, and that in the event of a war with Britain we could secure ample indemnity for our claims for damages, by seizing her North American possessions, which by the doctrine of nationalities and of natural boundaries, properly belonged to our Union; and it was suggested that in the treaty of peace we should give Great Britain a receipt in full for all she owes us, and $100,000,000 for her quit claim to the Dominion, in order to restore friendship and avoid future unpleasantness.

I think the latter proposition a remarkably liberal one, as compared with what our Government gave Mexico for the 900,000 square miles of valuable territory which was wrested from her on the hundredth part of the provocation that Great Britain has given us.

This letter, by some means or mischance, fell into the hands of a Washington newspaper correspondent, who straightway rushed it into print; and from that time until the present I have been the subject of newspaper comments in the United States and Canada, less flattering than censorious. I hesitate not to confess that the letter was rather carelessly composed, and that to render its meaning free from misconstruction, a couple of paragraphs should have been transposed, and a few qualifying sentences introduced. But having no thought that it was destined to run the gauntlet of journalistic criticism, it was thrown together with the haste and freedom that mark almost all letters to friends not intended for the public eye.

Some of those who have commented on my letter to Gen. RAWLINGS, profess to be horrified with the idea of resenting Great Britain's insults, or pressing her for reparation for the injuries she inflicted on us when she thought we were unable to strike back. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's fawning diplomacy and disgraceful protocol exactly suit such editors; but for them and their strictures I feel profound contempt. Other newspapers take the ground that no matter about our claims on Great Britain, we do not want any more territory; that the United States are large enough now, and should never be larger; and that it would cost a great deal of money to drive the British out of the Dominion, and that British North America would be of little use to us if we had it.

The anti-territorial notions of this class of editors are inherited from the defunct Whig Party, but find no plank in the platforms of either the Republican or Democratic Parties for their support or justification. Opposition to territorial growth was one of the diseases of which the Whig Party died. Its fossil leaders were eternally croaking that "the Union was too large already, and must not be expanded any farther, else it would fall to pieces of its own weight." But these views were not in harmony with the sentiments of the masses. The American people have precisely the same love for more land, the same desire for territorial expansion, that characterize the British branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. And it does not lie in the mouth of any Canadian royalist or British Tory to censure Americans for following their own precedents. Beginning with the conquest of Ireland and the bloody wars waged for the subjugation of Scotland, the British have acquired territory all over the globe by force of arms. Every inch of her present possessions in North America was obtained by warfare. It is the boast of Britons that the sun never sets upon their Empire, and that the "Cross of St. George" is continuously saluted by the morning reveille of her red-coats. Although Great Britain never had as much cause or provocation for declaring war against any Power as the United States have against her, yet our Government may deem it best to ignore her bullying belligerence during our civil war; her blockade running; her private cruisers that lit up the ocean with the flames of our merchantmen; her active aid to the rebels in money and munitions of war; our Government may conclude to overlook the haste with which that Power recognized the rebels as belligerents, and the immense assistance her subjects gave the insurgents, by reason of which interference the struggle was prolonged at least eighteen months, adding a thousand millions to our own debt, and sacrificing the lives of 100,000 brave young men; and the fact may be blinked out of sight that the British were the only foreigners who interfered in any way, or failed to observe a decent neutrality. Our Government, I say, may overlook all these wrongs and insults, including the dastardly *Trent* affair, and for a few millions of dollars coaxed out of their British lordships and royal highnesses, sign a receipt in full for all injuries, indignities and losses inflicted on us during the dark and dubious days of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Our Government, as administered at this time, is of an exceedingly forgiving disposition, meek as Moses and patient as Job, and willing to obey the injunction, that when smitten on one cheek to turn the other to receive a blow. Perhaps this humility is for the best. I have only recalled these things to show that I was not guilty of advocating an unprovoked war with Great Britain in my letter to Gen. RAWLINGS, and am therefore, not deserving of the censures which some of the papers have seen fit to cast upon me.

A word more in regard to the acquisition of territory. Every addition hitherto made, whether by purchase or conquest, has proved popular with the people and disastrous to the politicians who were so short-sighted as to oppose it. The desire for territorial expansion is inseparable from our rapid national growth. It is an instinct of nationality and a characteristic of the race to which we belong. Ours is the colonizing, emigrating, land-getting, expanding Anglo-Saxon family of mankind. It is a self-governing race, and impatient of external metes and bounds.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS once said that the attempt might as well be made to hoop in a young ox to prevent its growth as to shut of limiting the territorial expansion of the Union until it embraced the entire continent of North America.

The determination to acquire more territory was born during the Revolutionary War, and will live while the Republic increases in population. Look at the territorial development already made. When independence was declared the area of the thirteen colonies was not 850,000 square miles. But when the war ended, the new Union obliged Great Britain not only to acknowledge its independence, but to cede 470,000 square miles of land that lay westward and extending to the Mississippi. And had it not been for the untimely interference of JOHN ADAMS with the treaty of peace which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was negotiating with the British Plenipotentiaries, Upper and Lower Canada would have been included in the cession. For the full particulars of this matter the reader is referred to PARTON's *Life of Franklin*.

A few years later, during JEFFERSON's administration, France was induced to sell our Government 900,000 square miles of territory, known as the Louisiana purchase, which embraces Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and all our territory to the Pacific, for forty years. In 1821 we secured Florida from Spain. In 1836 American filibusters drove the Mexicans out of Texas, and set up the "Lone Star" Government, but in 1845 it yielded to the force of "manifest destiny" and was annexed to the Union, adding 287,000 square miles to our national domain. In 1846 our Government was successful in discovering a cause of quarrel with Mexico, which resulted in transferring 562,000 more square miles of the territory of that imbecile Power to the jurisdiction of the United States. Out of this acquisition we have carved California, Nevada, Utah, New-Mexico and Arizona. Our Government was sorely tempted at the time to annex the whole of Mexico, but for some reason only took half, and reserved the remainder for another occasion. Already there is considerable "talk" of acquiring Lower California and the Northern States of Mexico; and who doubts that it will be done sooner or later? I pass over the territory acquired under the Ashburton treaty, and the Mesilla Valley purchase of 1855, to note the strongest instance of the power of the sentiment or instinct of national unity and expansion yet exhibited. The Republic, up to 1861, to outward seeming, was a harmonious and homogeneous nation; but in truth it was composed of two opposite and hostile systems of civilization—one founded on free and the other on slave labor. After exhausting compromises and concessions, it was found impossible to harmonize and reconcile these two systems, and war came. In the South, slavery was prized above Union. In the North, Union was the paramount idea, and, finding that Union could not be regained while slavery existed, the North abolished it, and brought back the "wayward sisters" to their vacated places in the Union, after the most terrible and bloody struggle recorded in history. The cause of the secession being removed, there is no longer a motive for disunion, and the instinct of nationality is the paramount force. The Union is now homogeneous in its institutions and civilization. And already the wheels of manifest destiny begin to revolve. Hardly were the dead on the last battle-field of the rebellion interred, before the Russian Possessions on this continent were purchased—territory, for which we have no present use; but it is another step toward the final consummation. I will not trouble your readers by enumerating the other negotiations in progress or contemplation for the acquisition of more territory; nor shall I dwell on the uneasy and dissatisfied condition of the British colonies with their political and commercial *status*. That these colonies will become States of the American Union is as sure as fate itself. The correspondent who made my letter to Gen. RAWLINGS public prefaced it with some comments which the great mass of the people will heartily indorse. He said, among other things:

"The desire for territorial expansion is one of the most natural and certain incidents of collective patriotism. It is an instinct inseparable from a healthy nationality. Growth is as much the law of a nation as of a tree. To desire is natural to an enlightened community. Vigorous nationalities have always possessed it in the highest degree. Under favorable circumstances expansion becomes a necessity, and knows no law. It is then, by an expressive Americanism, called 'manifest destiny.' Patriotism is not always content to secure to the shepherd a peaceful life which he grants flocks and herds. Have we not in history and human progress? The sentiment of glory was not implanted in the human breast for nothing. Patriotism means both the preservation and development of the nationality. An exalted patriotism has lately expended its force in maintaining the unity of the Republic. It found its highest and noblest expression in the war for the Union. Its next expression will be in the demand for territorial expansion northward. The frugal, moral, industrious people of the superior races who inhabit British America are needed to incorporate into our body politic, and to assist in the absorption of the inferior Spanish-American races. The Spanish-American, with whom we shall sooner or later have to deal, is not constitutionally nor by education a good citizen. Both the English and French Canadians are eminently so. We need the people and not the territory. Both are as much as we need the territory. Both are our natural complement. In every sense British America is a necessity to the proper development of the American nation, and a necessity which will be felt more and more strongly until it becomes an irresistible one."

If Gen. RAWLINGS did not inspire these words, I am confident they reflect his views and sentiments, and those of the other members of Gen. GRANT's military family.

What Gen. GRANT's own opinions are touching these questions, or what he thinks of Great Britain's unfriendly and malicious conduct toward us during the war, or how far he may be inclined to apply the Monroe Doctrine to that Power, I know not, and have never sought to know; but, judging from the pratical, straightforward, executive character which he has developed, I feel quite sure that he shares the general feeling of dissatisfaction with Reverdy JOHNSON's course in England, and that he will deal with the *Alabama* question, and other matters in dispute, in a manner becoming the rights, dignity and power of this nation. In the meantime, let no man stand in the way of the colossal "manifest destiny," or try to prolong the colonial dependence of a European island, or the people of the Dominion who by race, civilization, interest and contiguity naturally form a part of the great Republic of America.

Yours truly, JOSEPH MEDILL.

STARVATION AT SEA.

Arrival of a British Bark at Philadelphia, after One Hundred and Five Days' Passage from Liverpool.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post, Jan. 25.

On Saturday the British bark *Cadet*, Capt. CHRISTIAN, laden with earthenware, consigned to the firm of PETER T. WRIGHT & Co., arrived here from Liverpool, which port she left on the 9th day of October last. The bark, while sailing down the Irish Channel, on her fifth day out, encountered her first trouble. She was struck by a heavy gale from the northwest, but being a good strong vessel of five hundred tons, and having on board fourteen stout seamen, an able commander and provisions for a seven weeks' voyage, this trouble was not considered of particular importance. Then followed three days of fair weather, with a good wind, and she sailed smoothly along until the morning of the 17th of October, when she again encountered a gale which pushed her on the maddened sea until the 22d. The storm then subsided, and the worn-out crew again had rest and good weather, making rapid headway to the course marked out. The weather, however, soon changed, and her progress was again impeded by head winds, which continued until the 27th of October.

It was then discovered that there was no likelihood of making the port to which she was destined within the time anticipated, and care had to be exercised in the distribution of provisions. To guard against the supply being exhausted the men were reduced to a half gallon of water per day and half rations of hard food. The weather soon after became boisterous, and the brig was thrown about by the surging sea, sometimes drifting onward then northward, the waves breaking over her, the water running through the hatches. The half-starved men were kept busy at the pumps night and day, suffering and discouraged, and at times giving up in despair. Not a sail hove in sight, and thus the unfortunate brig was either tossing or becalmed during the whole of both November and December.

The first day of January dawned upon a famished crew, subsisting on a half pound of rice, a few dried peas, cooked flour, and a half pint of water, and with but ten pounds of flour left in the cook's room. It was a sad day for these living souls, and a prayer went up from the heart of every one of them that a sail would heave in sight and save them from death.

In the evening a ship, the *Queen*, of St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpool, bound for Charleston, S. C., in ballast, came within a short distance, and, boarding her, they obtained a small quantity of provisions. They then bore up for the coast; but off Hatteras, eighty miles due east, they were caught by a terrible gale from the northwest, and were again driven out to sea. Their provisions were again giving out when, on the 14th of January, the steamer *Huntress*, of New-York, was spoken, and a little provisions obtained from her.

On the 19th of January the bark again bore up for the coast, and endeavored to make the Chesapeake, but was met by the tremendous northwestern gales and blown eastward. On the 21st the crew, almost despairing, made another and a last effort. The food had completely given out, but the schooner *William Flint*, from Thomaston, for Norfolk, came to their aid, and supplied their wants. Thus encouraged, the crew worked with a will, and at night sighted Cape Henlopen, and in a few hours afterward were safe in the Delaware River, and in two days more, safer still, alongside dock.

During the whole voyage of three months and eleven days the crew behaved most admirably, and not a single case of sickness occurred. The men, exhausted and with scarcely any sustenance, worked night and day in water to their waists, now handling the sheets and tacks, and again taking spells at the brakes with fortitude and heroism. Not a rope was lost or a sail torn, though the vessel went through some of the heaviest gales that have occurred on our coast in many years.

Gen. Mower Ordered to the Command of the District of Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Jan. 19, 1869.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 13.—4. Brevet Major-Gen. JOS. A. MOWER, Colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, will repair to this city, without delay, and relieve Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN, United States Army, in the command of the District of Louisiana.

The headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, will be transferred to the City of New-Orleans. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN.

THOS. H. NEILL, Major Twentieth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

New Ordinances Restricting the Sale of Kerosene Oils—Nitro-Glycerine in New-York—The Sanitary Inspectors Again—Staten Island Schools.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN occupying the chair.

KEROSENE OIL.

The Attorney of the Board, Mr. D. B. EATON, reported that he had considered the subject of dangerous kerosene oils, referred to him at the previous meeting, and had drafted an ordinance which, he believed, would enable the Board to stop the sale of the impure material within the Metropolitan district. He then presented the ordinance, which reads as follows:

No petroleum oil, kerosene oil or other liquid having like composition or qualities as a burning-fluid as said oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning-fluid, for lamps or any like receptacle, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use, or be used as a burning-fluid for any such lamp or receptacle, or be kept for such use, unless all such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit:

1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below 110 degrees Farenheit, and

2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor below 100 degrees Farenheit.

The ordinance was unanimously adopted, and the Sanitary Superintendent was directed to cause a special inspection to be made of the various qualities of kerosene sold throughout the Metropolitan district. The Secretary was also directed to advertise the new ordinance in the daily newspapers for three weeks, at the expiration of which time it will become an operative law.

In the course of a desultory discussion, previous to the adoption of the ordinance, Commissioner MANIERRE stated that the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners had been quietly engaged in investigating the composition of kerosene oils for the past three weeks, and that they believed that they (the Fire Commissioners) were master of the evil by enforcing the State law now on the statute books.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Dr. HARRIS, the Sanitary Superintendent, sent a communication to the Board, informing them of an attempt made last week by certain parties to covertly ship a quantity of nitro-glycerine from this City to New-Haven. The facts of the case, as detailed by Dr. HARRIS, are these:

Certain persons sent, or caused to be sent, from Hoboken, by ferry-boat, to the foot of Desbrosses-street, a car-load of heavily-filled boxes marked "Candy." The car-load was driven across the City to the foot of Broome-street, East River, and transferred to the sloop *Schuyler Colfax* for transportation to New-Haven, to be delivered to a "railroad contractor." The President of the Metropolitan Police requested the Superintendent to ascertain and advise what action could be taken to ascertain the future movements of the shipped. Prof. CHANDLER was at once requested to ascertain the nature of the stuff. He reported that it unquestionably was nitro-glycerine. The evidence was sufficiently conclusive to warrant prompt action for the removal of the sloop and cargo to some secluded anchorage 500 yards from New York or Brooklyn. The order to the master of the sloop was committed to the Superintendent of Police to insure its prompt execution, and for that night (Tuesday) the cargo was out of the way. This action was taken under the seventh section of the Sanitary Code. But there seemed to be nothing sufficiently explicit in the Code or the Health act to warrant a further proceeding, except to refer the evidence and the record of the circumstances to the Fire Commissioners, who have power to control the storage of explosive and dangerous goods. This duty Dr. HARRIS performed on Friday morning, and they took the necessary action for removing the suspected cargo to some isolated point near the Palisades.

In conclusion, the Sanitary Superintendent urged the Board to act in the premises at once.

Accompanying Dr. HARRIS' letter was a report from Dr. CHANDLER, the Analytical Chemist of the Board, setting forth the circumstances which led him to believe that the article referred to above, as having been shipped for New-Haven, was nitro-glycerine.

The report then proceeded to say that—

With regard to the danger of nitro-glycerine, it is hardly necessary to remind you of the fearful accidents which have already occurred from its accidental explosion. To be sure many of them have resulted from carelessness, but the most fatal accidents have occurred in the transportation of the article, where the packages were handled by parties ignorant of their contents, or when it even exploded spontaneously when no one was near it. Nov. 5, 1865, a box exploded spontaneously in front of the Wyoming Hotel, in this City; March 4, 1866, a quantity of the oil exploded in a warehouse at Sydney, Australia, destroying several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property; as it was sunday no persons were near; April 3, 1866, a quantity of the oil exploded at Aspinwall, on board the screw-steamer *European*, killing thirty or forty persons, and destroying $1,000,000 worth of property; April 19, 1866, a box exploded in San Francisco, killing sixteen or seventeen persons, and destroying $200,000 worth of property. While I have no doubt that in proper hands nitro-glycerine is as safe or safer than gunpowder, it cannot be denied that it does sometimes explode spontaneously, and that the effects of its explosion are far greater than those of gunpowder. Also, it does not explode on the application of flame in open vessels; it is, nevertheless, much more liable to accidental explosion, for the reason that the public generally is ignorant of its properties. In fact, it is to be regretted that it does not explode from flame, as this very fact leads persons using it to handle it more carelessly than they would gunpowder. The explosive power of nitro-glycerine is variously estimated at from five to thirteen times that of gunpowder. Suddenly heated to 95° Fahrenheit it explodes. At a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit it is liable to spontaneous decomposition. Sawdust moistened with it explodes on the application of a spark. When frozen it explodes by concussion, or even by friction. Fatal accidents have occurred to persons who attempted to crush the frozen oil. Had the thirty-two cases exploded on board the ferry-boats a large proportion of the passengers would undoubtedly have been killed. Had it exploded while passing through the streets of the City it would probably have destroyed a dozen buildings in each side of the street. The transportation of this powerful explosive agent should certainly be regulated by very strict laws, and it should always be used with the true name, that it may receive the care necessary to avoid accidents.

The matter was referred to the Attorney of the Board for an opinion.

THE SANITARY BUREAU TROUBLES.

Commissioner STONE moved that the rule of the Board, which required Sanitary Inspectors to make oath to the truthfulness of their weekly reports of time devoted to the work of their departments, be annulled. The order, Dr. STONE said, was forced upon the Inspectors by the Board in a spirit of persecution, and it was repugnant to them as it was to him. If these gentlemen were not worthy of credit, upon their simple words, they were not worthy to be employed in the responsible positions which they held.

Commissioner CRANE seconded the motion, at the same time reminding Commissioner STONE that he (STONE) was the father of the "obnoxious" rule, and had himself forced it upon the Inspectors by introducing it to the Board at the time of its adoption. As severe a thrust was subsequently made by Commissioner LINCOLN, who, in young said that he remembered that Dr. DALTON, the late Sanitary Inspector resident, was the person who drafted the "repugnant" rule, and induced Commissioner STONE to ask for its adoption. The "torturing" of which certain gentlemen had been wont to complain of late, was self-imposed, and should not be charged to those who were not responsible for it, in the least.

The motion of Commissioner STONE was then adopted.

A motion to pay Dr. JAMES $200 for his recent services to the Board as Sanitary Superintendent *ad interim*, was lost, and it was resolved that he should be paid only at the rate of $1,800 per year—which is Inspector's salary.

A complaint that many of the school buildings of Staten Island were overcrowded and ill ventilated, was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A New Sensation.

WATERHOUSE HAWKINS, of London, will exhibit, at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, for the first time, a monster skeleton, which he has been for some months engaged in restoring of the Dinosaurian, or gigantic fossil lizard, found in the cretaceous formation of New-Jersey. As this is the first of a series of articulations by which this distinguished naturalist proposes to reconstruct for the City, from ancient fragments, some of the monsters which formerly inhabited this continent, his explanation will doubtless draw a crowded house on Wednesday evening.

TWO EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES.

A Gang of Burglars Arrested in Dey-street with their Plunder—Capture of a Second Gang in the Sixth Ward with $3,000 Worth of Cutlery in their Possession.

The facts with regard to two extensive burglaries in the First and Second Wards were brought to light yesterday. In both instances the Police were successful in arresting the burglars and recovering all of the stolen property. The details of these cases are as follows:

On Sunday evening, as Roundsman OATES, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was patrolling the ward, he became suspicious of the presence of burglars in the premises No. 12 Dey-street, occupied by HUGH MCKAY & Co. He accordingly so reported to Sergt. ESTERBROOKE, who was in charge at the Station-house, who directed that an effort be at once made to capture the thieves. With this end in view, Sergts. WOODWARD and PHILLIPS, Detectives THOMPSON and KENNALLY, and Roundsmen OATES and MCKELVEY, all proceeded to the place, and there maintained a strict watch. They had not long been in position before two men were seen to enter the building through the cellar door, being admitted by a confederate, who deliberately locked the door behind them and remained on the *qui vive* in the street. He was soon pounced upon, and recognized as HENRY SCHULTZ, a well-known professional thief. The Police then continued their surveillance, and finding that no new birds came to the trap, they determined to sprig it and so secure those already in the building. The two Sergeants having satisfied themselves that every avenue of escape had been closed, proceeded at once to force open the door, and caused a rigid search of the premises to be made by the force at their disposal. They succeeded in finding the two burglars already spoken of, who were endeavoring to conceal themselves in the basement, and near them was also found a large and valuable assortment of silks, which had been packed up already for removal. The two prisoners gave their names as JAMES GORMAN and CHARLES STEVENS, and they and their confederate were all locked up in the Liberty-street Police Station. Yesterday morning the accused were all arraigned before Alderman MOORE, the acting Magistrate at the Tombs Court, when they were each remanded for trial in default of bail. Mr. MCKAY made the necessary affidavit in the case, and stated that the silk found packed up was valued at $1,400. The burglars had used false keys to enter the basement, and then cut a hole in the floor above.

The second case proved to be the most important of the day, as the burglars had successfully achieved their purpose and were nearly as successful in making their escape with the plunder, when they were overhauled in another ward. Yesterday forenoon, as Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, was in Elizabeth-street he saw three men carrying a couple of large baskets, and acting in a somewhat suspicious manner. Believing that mischief of some kind was afoot the Captain summoned Officers DUNNE, DOLAN and CLINCHY, of his force, to his assistance, and caused the arrest of all three of the men he had under his surveillance. The prisoners gave their names as THOMAS MOORE, CHARLES SMITH and JAMES JONES, and the the baskets found in their possession contained a large assortment of fancy cutlery. As soon as the prisoners were safely locked up in the Franklin Police Station, Capt. JOURDAN instituted the necessary inquiries and ascertained that the store of Messrs. C. H. SHEEHAN & HALSTED, on the first floor of No. 20 Cliff-street, had been entered by burglars on Sunday night, and $3,000 worth of fine pocket cutlery had been carried off. Mr. MARTIN J. HIGGINS, an employe of the firm, proceeded to the Station-house and there fully identified the cutlery recovered from the prisoners as that stolen from the store. SMITH, JONES and MOORE were accordingly arraigned before Alderman MOORE at the Tombs, during the afternoon, when he held them for trial in default of $1,500 bail each. As the prisoners had no claims of ownership to the cutlery found in their possession, although they all denied their guilt of the burglary, the acting Magistrate ordered the property to be surrendered to the firm of SHEEHAN & HALSTED. It required the services of three or four officers to remove the same from the Court-room.

The Police of the Sixth and Twenty-seventh Precincts are deserving of credit for their success in these cases.

Death of a Colored Woman through Alleged Malpractice.

PHEBE E. LYON, a colored woman, aged 38, unmarried, and employed as a cook in the family of JAMES CARR, doing business at No. 167 Bowery, but whose residence at present is unknown, died suddenly on Saturday last, in the basement of Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, under circumstances of a peculiarly suspicious character. Coroner KEENAN has had charge of the case, and is now making all due investigation. He has ascertained enough already to convince him that the deceased came to her death through medical malpractice, resorted to for the purpose of producing an abortion. It appears that PHEBE had been a domestic for Mr. CARR nearly ten years, and had been ill for the past few weeks, during which period it is alleged that she was attended by Dr. BELCHER, of East Twenty-first-street, and subsequently lived with a sister at Rye for a short time. On Friday last she was committed to the care of the sexton of Shiloh Church, who resides with his family in the basement. When she arrived the deceased was apparently suffering great pain, and grew rapidly worse until death at length occurred the following day. Although the physician was in attendance upon her during these last two days of her illness, a certificate of death from ovarian dropsy was obtained from Mrs. A. BARNETT, a midwife at No. 142 East Thirty-fifth-st. This certificate was presented to the Board of Health, and a burial permit thereon issued. Coroner KEENAN says that the remains of the unfortunate woman should be buried at Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday, and the funeral would undoubtedly have taken place had it not been for the efforts of Miss LYON's relatives, who only accidentally heard of her death yesterday, and caused an investigation by the Coroner, as they deemed the death a violent one. A *post-mortem* examination was made of the remains yesterday by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, by order of the Coroner, and he found that death had undoubtedly been caused by peritonitis, the result of an abortion through violent means. As the matter is still shrouded in considerable mystery, the Coroner decided to postpone the formal examination of witnesses until next Monday, when it is hoped that the facts will be made public. All of the deceased's relatives and friends are respectable colored people and are very anxious that a full investigation be made. As yet no evidence has been obtained to criminate the person who committed the operation for abortion.

An Extraordinary Detective Case.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as Detective JOHN TREMANN, of the Central Department at No. 300 Mulberry-street, was in Peoble's Hotel, it No. 106 Vesey-street, for the purpose of transacting some private business, he noticed a man rather neatly dressed enter the restaurant. The man had a policeman's club peeping from his breast pocket, and he rather ostentatiously announced himself as a detective officer from Police Headquarters, adding also that he had not made any important arrests for several days, and would take a turn round the hotel. As the fellow was an utter stranger to Detective TREMANN, he became convinced that he was an impostor; but, being amused at the pomposity of the unknown, he entered into conversation with him. "So you are a detective officer," said TREMANN, "and belong to Police Headquarters?" "Why, of course I am," replied the unknown; "do you doubt it?" "Well, I don't know much about your being a detective," remarked TREMANN; "but, if you are one, let's see your shield." The man became quite nonplussed at first on this pertinent demand, but soon recovered his composure and haughtily exclaimed, "So you doubt my being a detective, do you; now I will just show you that I am one in earnest, so I arrest you, Sir."

Detective TREMANN, still more amused at the turn affairs had taken, surrendered himself into the custody of the unknown and walked with him down Vesey-street as far as Greenwich, when he suddenly reversed the programme, remarking, "I guess I'll take you now," and at once slapped his hand on the fellow's collar, who discovered that he had indeed caught a Tartar. When arraigned before Inspector DILKS, at the Central Office the prisoner gave his name as PETER BODINE, and kept up the farce of being a policeman even then. As the name given by him happened to be that of an officer in the Nineteenth Precinct who was killed several months ago by a fall down a flight of stairs at the Third-avenue Railroad depot, the ruse was soon detected. The prisoner then gave his name as JOHN BODINE, and on his person being searched a certificate of character as engineer was found, signed by JARVIS & CO., of Jersey City, in which document he was styled REUBEN A. ROUK. This name the prisoner at once decided as his, and stuck to it during the remainder of the examination. ROUK was subsequently arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Tombs, and held for trial. He is a native of Newburg, N. Y., aged 38, resides at No. 5 Grove-terrace, Jersey City, and is an engineer by occupation.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, Alderman BERGEN, President, in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in which he expresses his dissatisfaction with the proposed change in the arrangement of public department offices in the City Hall. He complains that the present Street Commissioner's office (which it is proposed to remove the business of the Comptroller, is altogether inadequate to the accommodation of the business. He desires to have the power to hire ample rooms in the neighborhood if the chance should be made. The subject was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of the City Treasurer using the Commercial Bank as a Bank of deposit for such portion of the city funds as may be deemed equitable and in accordance with law, and upon such terms as deposits are made with other banks. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance made a report on the subject of the breaks in several streets in South Brooklyn, caused by the heavy rains of last Summer, from which it appeared that the bills for work done last Fall under the direction of the Aldermen of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, the Mayor and the Street Commissioner, amounted to $11,786 95. The Committee proposed that the Mayor and Street Commissioner be authorized to examine the bills and direct the proper officers to issue certificates of indebtedness therefor, and that the amount be placed in the budget and raised in the taxes for 1869. Adopted.

The Railroad Committee reported a resolution in favor of the South Side Railroad being allowed to use a steam dummy engine, such as is used by the Hudson River Railroad, during the will of the Mayor and Common Council.

An amendment was offered limiting the time of running the steam dummy to six days so as to provide an opportunity for trial, the Company to give six days' notice previous to the trial. The report as amended was adopted.

A resolution asking the Legislature to exempt the City of Brooklyn from the military tax, on the ground that the collection of the tax amounts to as much as the tax itself, was adopted.

Adjourned.

The Brooklyn Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimates in Brooklyn, yesterday, Street Commissioner FUREY made the following reference to the Fire Department:

"The Fire Department, in my opinion, is altogether wrong. It has too many heads. We have this Board of Estimates and Disbursements, then the Board of Fire Commissioners—and when I speak of them I remember that Mr. BARNEY and Mr. KOLLMEYER are with the Chief against, while also on other three Commissioners are against him. Then you have the Board of Appeals, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Representatives—five heads altogether, some of them trying to see how much annoyance they can give to each other. This is altogether wrong. In my opinion, there is one head, there are so many companies that, in their anxiety to get to work, they do more damage in my opinion by water than is done by the fire itself—that is, in most cases. That is another reason why a change ought to be made. Another reason is the herculean efforts the firemen are compelled to make in pulling heavy steamers through the streets to fires—sometimes through a deep fall of snow. Now, no one who looks at the question in that light, fairly and without prejudice, but will say there ought to be a change. Whether this change ought to be a change from the present system to a paid system, I am not prepared to say. I see in the newspapers, which are supposed to understand this thing, say it ought to be a change from the present to a paid system. If we are to have a paid system attempted to be forced upon us, in connection with the New-York Department—an extravagant and corrupt organization, in my opinion—it is the duty of the proper persons to see that we have a system which our local authorities shall have a control over; for if we are annexed to the New-York Department we shall never know what amount of money will be expended for us. I am not prepared to say that I am in favor of a paid department yet.

Booth's New Theatre—Auction Sale of Seats.

The auction sale of seats for the opening night of BOOTH's new theatre, (Feb. 3,) began at Irving Hall, yesterday morning. Mr. W. O. HOFFMAN acted as auctioneer. Before beginning the sale he announced that it was Mr. BOOTH's wish that no more than four seats should be sold to one person, as in that way only could the monopoly of the best seats be kept out of the hands of speculators.

The sale opened with the boxes. The lower box on either side was reserved—one for Gov. HOFFMAN and party, the other for Mayor HALL and party. Several of the choicest seats in the orchestra and orchestra circle were also reserved for members of the Press. Box B, the intermediate box on the left of the stage, was sold for $125 premium to J. Q. LAWES. Box E, the corresponding on the right hand, brought $110 premium; the buyer did not give his name. The upper box on the right hand went to JERRY THOMAS for $40, and the corresponding one on the left to JOHN B. MURRAY for $30. The sale of the orchestra chairs was marked by considerable animation. Seats Nos. 49, 50, 51 and 52 of the seventh tier in the central line, were knocked down for $25 50 premium each, and Nos. 54, 55 and 56 on the same tier for $18 50. The range for the remainder of the seats was from $10 50 to $3—premiums in every case. The principal buyers on this floor were Messrs. BULLMAN, TYSON, ADAMS, COMET and BERTHOLDS. The sale of the balcony seats was next proceeded with, and premiums ranging between $8 and $1 realized. About one-half of the seats were sold and then the sale was adjourned at 1 P. M. till to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at 9 A. M.

Between four and five hundred persons were present, and there was much competition. The prices obtained for some of the boxes and orchestra chairs were remarkable, and have seldom been equaled in this city.

A Baltimore Bond Robbery.

Yesterday morning Inspector DILKS, of the Metropolitan Police, received a telegram from the Chief of Police in the City of Baltimore, Md., announcing that on Friday night a gang of burglars had entered one of the banks of that city and carried off $124,000 worth of bonds and railroad securities, comprising the following: $15,000 worth of Central Pacific Railroad bonds, $6,000 worth of Union Pacific Railroad bonds, $5,000 worth of United States five-twenty bonds, $20,000 Washington County (Md.) bonds, $30,000 worth of New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad bonds, $8,000 worth of New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad bonds, $25,000 worth of West Maryland Railroad bonds, and $9,000 worth of National Bank and legal-tender notes. A reward of $5,000 has been offered by the Baltimore

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thorn, Mr. Alfred M. Leslie, Mr. Edgard, Mr. Gunot, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Holland, Ringgold, Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE,
Broadway, near 30th-st.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamp, Rogers, Miss Rosa Newton, Mrs. W. Winster, Miss Franks and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Ossalia, Messrs. Anakin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss M. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
L'ORIL CREVE. Engagement by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Geno, Petit, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—ERMANI and IXION. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading character by Mr. John E. Owens.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, near Canal-st.
COLLEEN BAWN, FOUR LOVERS, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, AUROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE RIVALS, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
MADRIGAL CONCERT. By a chorus of sixty voices.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, with an amendment which gives the President power to remove or suspend Cabinet officers during a recess of the Senate, and to suspend all civil officers during such recess without specific charges. Mr. SUMNER, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report, accompanied by a resolution declaring that JOSHUA HILL, claiming to be a Senator elect from Georgia, ought not to be permitted a seat in the Senate. Mr. TRUMBULL presented a minority report, on the same question, and both reports and the resolution were ordered printed. The bill relating to the Union Pacific Branch Railroad was taken up, and gave rise to a lengthy debate. The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, under the call of States, a large number of bills and joint resolutions were introduced and referred. Mr. SHANKS introduced a resolution providing for the payment of the Arkansas members of the House for the full term of the Fortieth Congress, and moved the previous question. After some debate, the previous question was seconded, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The consideration of the Constitutional Amendment, reported by Mr. BOUTWELL, relating to suffrage, was postponed until Wednesday, in consequence of members not being prepared with their speeches for and against it. The bill granting right of way and lands to the Denver Pacific Railway was taken up, and Mr. LOGAN spoke in opposition to it. Mr. SCHENCK addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived—yeas 85, nays 92. It was finally referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. FARNS desired to offer a resolution reciting the condition of political affairs in Georgia, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to report what legislation should be had previous to admitting Representatives from that State to the House. As members manifested a desire to debate the resolution, it was withdrawn, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The revolutionary troubles which have broken out in Havana show that the greatest hostility exists between the citizens and the Spanish volunteers. Street encounters and promiscuous shooting are of frequent occurrence. On Sunday evening several persons were killed and many others wounded in these encounters. A party of volunteers who were passing the Louvre were fired upon from the opposite side of the street, whereupon they halted and fired into the Louvre, where a large number of innocent persons were assembled. Several Spanish gentlemen were killed, and a number of foreigners were wounded. SAMUEL COMBE, an American phonographer, was attacked and killed on the same evening by some volunteers. A meeting of volunteer officers was held yesterday, when it was agreed that the volunteers should be withdrawn from the streets. The Spanish men-of-war in the harbor now furnish the patrol, and the citizens feel more secure.

On Thursday night the freight-car repair shop at Altoona, belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire. About twenty freight cars that were in the shop for repairs were also destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the person was observed during the progress of the fire. Clues were given, but he escaped.

The suit of JAMES B. HAKE against the First National Bank of Madison, Wis., to recover $2,000, the amount of a reward offered for the arrest and conviction of a forger upon that bank, was on Tuesday decided in favor of the plaintiff—verdict, $2,215 26. On Thursday plaintiff commenced his second suit for $20,000, for his unlawful arrest by the bank officers, charged with being an accomplice of the forger.

The prize-fight between MIKE DONOVAN, of Chicago, and JOHN HOYER, of Fort, Ind., was fought near Hyden, Ind., yesterday, and resulted in favor of DONOVAN in the thirty-third round.

Capt. BROWN, of the navy, who took to Japan the iron-clad ram *Stonewall*, purchased by the Japanese Government, has telegraphed from San Francisco that he will deliver the ram to the Mikado Government at once. Capt. BROWN, on his arrival in Japan found a civil war raging, and both parties claimed the ram; but he refused to deliver her to either. The Mikado having been successful, and as per agreement to pay all expenses, is so elected the purchaser.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company have made a contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Coal Company, to transport coal to Albany. The first train of twenty-two cars reached Albany yesterday. The coal will be retailed at $5 50@$6 per ton.

On Sunday morning, Mr. CHARLES B. FINK, a clerk in the Yale National Bank, New-Haven, stepped into the Bank to see if everything was right there, and found a man lying in front of the stove asleep, with a cushion under his head. Upon examination it was found that he had effected an entrance through a window, after which he endeavored to reach the money drawer by cutting a hole through the top of the counter with his knife, but, finding the work difficult, gave it up, took a cushion, and lay down by the stove and went to sleep. The man was arrested.

Orders have been issued relieving nearly all the artillery officers now on duty at the Artillery School, at Fortress Monroe, and scattering them throughout the country. Other officers are ordered to take their places, the exchange to be made on the 1st of May.

The iron safe of the Phœnix Express Company, on the Galveston and Houston Railroad, was robbed on the 15th instant of $10,000 in gold, while in transit from Galveston to Houston.

On Sunday night a man named MAGUIRE was killed by a woman in a saloon in Georgetown, Colorado.

In Chicago on Sunday a man named DANIEL BOSCHLER assaulted a detective, who was trying to arrest him, with a hatchet, inflicting wounds which it is thought will prove fatal.

The anniversary of the birth of BURNS was celebrated last evening by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. D. D. FIELD, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by JAMES S. THAYER, WILLIAM C. BRYANT, HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, Dr. SAYRE, S. G. COURTNEY, and others. The Bard was duly honored at another banquet at Patten's Hotel.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. An ordinance was adopted which forbids the sale or use of kerosene oil, as an illuminating agent, if it takes fire below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or evolves an explosive vapor below 100 degrees. A complaint was made that the school buildings on Staten Island are overcrowded and deficient in ventilation. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The litigation in regard to the Morning Star Sunday School, which has a lease of Mr. FISK's rooms at Pike's Opera House for three years, was before Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. After a long argument the case was submitted to the Court. The decision was reserved.

Sentence was passed yesterday by Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, upon ALVAH BLAISDELL, J. J. ECKEL and JOHN MCLAREN, for fraud upon the Revenue Department in connection with whisky distilling. The two former were sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and the latter for four months.

The Free and Open Church Association, with their friends, held a meeting last evening in St. Ann's Church, Eighteenth-street, at which addresses were made by Rev. Drs. GALLAUDET, GREER, PETERS, the President of the Association, and others, in favor of the objects of the Association.

The Yale Alumni Association of New-York will give a dinner on Friday evening next, at DELMONICO's, corner Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Hon. WM. M. EVARTS will preside. Tickets may be had of Mr. LUTHER MANARD JONES, of No. 170 Broadway, until Thursday evening.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday resolutions to appropriate $30,000 for the celebration of the 22d of February, and to appoint a committee to go to Washington to obtain payment of the money expended by the City during the war, were laid over.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, yesterday, referred the matter of opening Church-street to the Committee on Streets. Resolutions to pave portions of Second and Sixth avenues were amended so as to exclude those portions of the avenues between the railroad tracks.

The Board of Excise yesterday revoked the licenses of two liquor dealers, for violating the liquor law, and granted 159 new licenses.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have purchased HART's Island for burial purposes. The price paid was $75,000.

Cotton was dull, lower and irregular yesterday. Low grades of Flour, Spring Wheat, Pork and Lard were in good request and firmer. Corn and Hogs were in moderate demand and barely steady. Groceries quiet. Oats dull and cheaper. Freights steady.

Prices were firmer yesterday for beef cattle. The top of the market was about 17¾c. ℔ lb. Only a small number were sold for over 17c. The supply was light, with many rough and poor droves, which were sold at 13c.@16c. ℔ lb., net weight. Prime bullocks were weighed off for 17c. In the afternoon prices were easier. The sheep trade continues moderately fair, although butchers held off yesterday, so that prices began to droop. Most of the sales of prime sheep were made at 5c.@6c., with a few at 6¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. A great many poor lots were sold at $1 25 ℔ head. Swine are scarce, with firm prices, which are well maintained at 13c.@13¾c. ℔ lb. for Western hogs, dressed. For prime corn-fed swine, 14c.@14¾c., with a few at 14¾c. ℔ lb. The same hogs would sell for 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., live weight, with a few at 11¾c. Calves and milch cows remain unchanged.

The Alabama Claims Convention.

Now that we have, at last, the official text of the *Alabama* protocol, (given to the public for the first time, and exclusively, in the TIMES of yesterday,) we note some very important differences between that and the imperfect drafts and digests previously published.

Of these differences, one relates to the very fundamental point so long in controversy, namely, the evidence contained in the recognition by Great Britain of the Southern States as belligerents. We all know that this matter of "rebel belligerency" has been batted to and fro across the ocean in a two years' game of diplomatic battledore and shuttlecock. Nothing can be said of value on this question which has not been said in the dispatches. What, then, does the protocol do?

It provides that the various claims shall be decided by the Commissioners "upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments," and that this evidence shall be as follows:

"The *official correspondence* which has taken place between the two Governments respecting any claims shall be laid before the Commissioners; and they shall, moreover, be bound to receive and peruse all other written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments, in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim."

So, again, when provision is made for the decision of an umpire, he is to decide after "examining the official correspondence," with the other written evidence and hearing the oral arguments. So, finally, the same terms are used when a foreign Power is arbiter. Thus, while the question regarding the responsibility of Great Britain for Confederate recognition is not alluded to in the Convention, provision is made for introducing and examining the most elaborate argument regarding that responsibility which could be made.

On what grounds the Commission will settle the question of responsibility for the *Alabama's* ravages we need not guess. Our own belief is that the fact of her escape, as a hostile expeditionary force, from Liverpool, in itself fixes the responsibility, independently of any question of "recognition." But, in any event, it is clear that Mr. SEWARD's point that "the whole evidence" on this latter point "should go in together before the same tribunal" seems to have been carried.

Fraud and Perjury in Whisky.

Everybody is ready to say, as nobody can fail to know, that no such wholesale frauds as were proved against BLAISDELL and ECKEL could be carried on without the connivance of the revenue officials. On the trial there was some evidence of that connivance, though mainly inferential in its character. One witness testified that he saw BLAISDELL open the cistern-room with a key, which he said he got from *a Mr. Green*. The District-Attorney proposed to prove who this Mr. GREEN was, and when the counsel for the defendants objected to this, he complained that they seemed disposed to screen all the revenue officials.

There can be little doubt that, although evidence of this sort was excluded in the trial and thus kept from the public, it could not be kept from the knowledge of the District-Attorney, who thus has it in his power to take steps which shall bring out all the facts, and disclose the names of the officials who have made themselves parties to these frauds.

It is all very well to bring to punishment the leaders in fraud like BLAISDELL and ECKEL; but the public will always deem it of much more importance, as it really is, to punish the officials, whose connivance enables these frauds to be carried on.

There were not wanting in the case indications of higher parties being involved than any "Mr. Green." One witness testified that BLAISDELL stated that, *by arrangement at Washington*, the Government was to be satisfied with twenty-five per cent. of the tax, and that the district officers were "to be taken care of." Is it not possible to trace this a little further, and to find out who it was at Washington who undertook to represent the Government in this negotiation, and was so moderate in his terms? Was there any possible connection between that "arrangement" and the various postponements of the trial which were due to influences from Washington? And who were the district officers who were so kindly "to be taken care of?" The phrase is a striking illustration of the tendency of men to give a good name to evil deeds. Probably even these men would have felt a little shocked at their arrangement if it had said plainly that the district officers were to be "bribed"—"convey, the wise it call!"

Hardly anything, however, in the whole case shows such utter moral degradation as the testimony in regard to affidavits previously made by some of the witnesses on the other side. These witnesses seemed to think that there was nothing wrong in signing affidavits and letting them go forth as regularly sworn to, provided only there could be some dodge about the oath. As one man testified, "The *modus operandi* was for the affiant to move away without a response when the affidavit was read to him and the formula of the oath repeated." It seems incredible that sane men should endeavor to cheat themselves or others into the belief that by going through such a performance they avoided either the legal or moral guilt of perjury. But this would seem to have been the case, and not alone from the evidence on the Blaisdell trial. Two men were convicted of perjury last week in the United States Circuit Court, who were proved deliberately to have gone through some such form of swearing to affidavits, of which not one word was true. The men signed false names, gave false residences, and swore to stories every word of which was false, and did it for money, knowing that the affidavits were to be used to effect the removal of Collector BAILEY, whom they charged with as many separate frauds; and they seem to have set up no defence, unless that they did not take the oath on the Bible, but by the uplifted hand.

The author of that lively book, *The Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse*, expresses his surprise that that noble animal should have come in some way, as he has, to be surrounded by such an atmosphere of falsehood and fraud. There is not, perhaps, the same ground for surprise as to whisky, for the atmosphere of crime around that seems to be quite in harmony with it. But, certainly, the displays of fraud and corruption and perjury which have been made everywhere where an honest effort has been made to enforce the whisky tax, have been very remarkable.

The National Banking Act—Proposed Amendments.

The bill to amend the National Currency act, adopted by the Finance Committee of the Senate, is good as far as it goes. It enables the Comptroller of the Currency to exercise a more effective check upon bank management, by leaving the precise period at which he shall call for returns subject to his discretion. There can be no doubt that under the present system the public are periodically treated to a series of cooked accounts—correct statements, perhaps, of the state of business at the date of their preparation, but conveying an incorrect idea of its general condition or of the average characteristics of bank management. For the managers, having a specific contingency to provide for, are enabled so to shape their transactions as, at the given moment, to convey an impression of regularity and strength not warranted by their ordinary position. This evil the measure now introduced obviates by investing the Comptroller with authority to select the time in each quarter at which the banks shall severally report their affairs. The cooking process will, therefore, be impossible, because no manager can know in advance the day for which returns will be required. And the knowledge that they may be called for any day will necessarily lead to greater caution, and to a more general avoidance of reckless or illegitimate business. The change will be no annoyance or embarrassment to carefully conducted institutions, and only these are entitled to consideration.

Further to provide for the security of the Government, banks that may be selected as depositories of public money are hereafter to be required to lodge with the Treasurer of the United States bonds to an amount exceeding the amount of the deposits; and penalties are provided for cases in which the acquisition or retention of deposits is obtained, or even sought, by corrupt means. The effect of the amendment will be to terminate the bargaining by which weak and

of the Virginia Committee.

The Naturalization Treaty.

Whether in consequence of Congressional eloquence or (possibly) in spite of it, whether affrighted by TRAIN's terrible tirades or moved by Mr. ROBINSON's rousing orations, for *some* cause, at any rate, the celebrated British lion has consented to take a pen between his claws and affix his signature to a "Naturalization Convention."

In less lofty language, the British Government has followed the lead of the Prussian and the Belgian in abandoning that feudal doctrine of allegiance, which is tersely expressed in the epigram "once a subject always a subject," and has yielded entirely to the American theory of voluntary expatriation, renunciation of old allegiance, naturalization and acquisition of a new and binding allegiance to the adopted country. In some respects, indeed, the agreement effected by Mr. JOHNSON with Lord STANLEY is more favorable than that effected by Mr. BANCROFT with Count BISMARCK. It is incumbered with fewer disputable conditions—in fact it has no questionable conditions at all.

The agreement is brief and pointed. Art. 1 provides that emigrants to or from Great Britain or America naturalized according to law in the adopted country, shall be held by both Powers to be citizens or subjects of the adopted country, and so treated for all purposes whatever. Art. 2 gives any such citizens already naturalized in either country liberty to renounce their naturalization and resume their respective nationalities by public declaration to that effect within two years after the treaty shall be ratified. Art. 3 provides that readmission to the original nationality may be effected by residence in the original country, with whatever other conditions the Government of that country may impose. Art. 4 provides that the necessary measures shall be introduced into Parliament, to so change the British laws as to carry out the treaty.

That is the whole story. The striking features about it are the utter and unreserved adoption of the American doctrine—the endeavor to avoid imposing the restrictions of local statutes in either country upon the process of naturalization in the other, and the facilities extended not only to the acquisition of adopted citizenship, but to its renunciation at will.

What changes the Royal Commission will propose in the British laws of naturalization and allegiance is matter of conjecture. But, if those changes conform to the words and spirit of the protocol, they will be more liberal even than the provisions of the Berlin treaty. At all events, it will require the most fervid of patriots to be discontented with the JOHNSON-STANLEY protocol.

The Charities of London and New-York—A Contrast.

We are sometimes disposed to groan over the pauperism and suffering of New-York, and the immense sums spent here in the relief of the poor, as if it were like pouring water into a leaky vessel, and there were no hope of ever diminishing the mass of misery in our city. Whoever feels thus should examine a little the condition of another of the world's great capitals—London. He will soon discover a state of things that throws all the misery and poverty of New-York into the shade, and makes them seem but a drop compared to the dark flood of pauperism which rolls through the English city.

He will find that *forty-nine millions of dollars* are spent annually on the poor in London, a sum greater than will be spent, even in this extravagant year, on the whole civil service of the United States. This enormous sum, it is believed, is supplied by seven-eighths of the population to one-eighth, or say 400,000 persons giving each man, woman and child the annual sum of $119 per head, and leaving $350,000 for expenses of collection and distribution. But, unlike many of our charities—especially the educational and emigrational—these imperial alms do not diminish pauperism. On the contrary, while in ten years the population of London has increased one-sixth, the pauper inhabitants have increased *one-half*. Classifying the six hundred and more institutional charities, it is found that about $840,000 are spent in treating mental or corporeal disease, and $6,650,000 in supplying the ordinary necessities of life, and some $2,900,000 for educational, moral and religious purposes.

Among the subjects relieved, it is estimated that 100,000 are from the jails, to which population there is an addition every year of some 2,000 discharged convicts. Of offenders and suspected persons known to the Police, there were in 1867 in London, 8,964; in 1868, 10,342.

But the most appalling is the number of children growing up to be thieves and vagrants; this is estimated at *one hundred thousand*.

The most discouraging feature, however, to London, and the most encouraging to New-York, is the contrast between the expenditure in the two cities for education and alms. Here our largest expense in the city outlay is for schools. There the State expenditure for education is *seven hundred thousand dollars*, (or say one-fourth of that in New-York,) while the whole expense, public and private, for charities, is *forty-nine millions*.

We have long since learned in America that the best of all alms is the Free School. Our various institutions, the Public Schools, Industrial Schools and Western Emigration Societies, gradually and surely diminish the volume of pauperism and youthful crime. We make head here against the tide.

England has begun at the wrong end—with charity first and education or emigration last. If the State did half as much there for the schools as it does for alms-houses and prisons, there would be a vastly different condition of the masses. In other respects, the economical conditions of England and the United States are not strikingly different. The superior financial knowledge of the British statesmen has caused the productions

In Louisiana, where reconstruction has not looked very fair, and in Georgia, where Democratic obstinacy assumes a form more offensive in some respects than the Louisiana which abounds in a few other districts.

This is manifest; throughout the whole South moderate and sensible views are taking the place of the ultraism which has too generally dominated in the Democracy. Their progress may not be rapid, but it seems sure. Increasing prosperity and a keener perception of the conditions of material welfare will gradually favor the change, which Congress may hasten or retard by its treatment

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The announcement that 1,000 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now in actual operation, brings vividly to the mind the prospect of an early completion of the entire road. We are assured that but little more than 250 miles of track remain to lay; and that the Summer traveler may ride, this very year, by rail, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from New-York to San Francisco.

The energy with which this grand enterprise has thus far been pushed is without precedent in the annals of railroad building. At the beginning of the year 1866, only 40 miles of the road had been constructed; during next year, 265 miles were laid; during 1867, 275; during 1868, nearly 500—that is to say, more than a thousand miles of track were laid in three years.

This grand highway of trade will, accordingly, be undoubtedly open for travel and freight during the present year. Already during the past twelvemonth, it has earned five millions of dollars by local business. When it comes to be a grand continental conduit of commerce, stretching from sea to sea, its national value no less than its own prosperity will be exceedingly great. The railroad is not only a great business enterprise, but a great explorer and a great civilizer. To it we confidently look for aid in solving the Indian problem and the Mormon problem of the day.

The Southern Political Situation.

The compromise movement in Virginia, promoted and led by influential citizens until now opposed to reconstruction, has awakened echoes from prominent Democrats in other Southern States. In these cases the expressions of opinion take a somewhat different shape. The purpose in Virginia is to hasten the restoration of that State on a basis that by promoting the prosperity will secure permanent peace. Elsewhere, as in South Carolina and Louisiana, the object aimed at is the termination of controversy on points which the American people have settled, and the cultivation of a law-abiding and conciliatory spirit among those who have resisted the results of the Congressional policy.

These efforts are rendered more significant by the party affiliations of those who make them. They are the efforts of Democrats, who, realizing the import of the November verdict and the hopelessness of resistance to the incoming Administration, advise a prompt and cheerful acceptance of the political situation and the removal of all outstanding causes of offence. Mr. BOYCE, a well-known South Carolinian, has been one of the first to address himself practically to the subject. In a recent letter he maintains that "Gen. GRANT's election is a ratification by the people of universal suffrage, subject to the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and establishes the legality of the existing State organizations South which have grown up under the Reconstruction acts." He sees, further, that the elevation of GRANT to the Presidency is a protest of the North against the violence and outrages originating in political causes, which have disgraced several of the Southern States, and a declaration that this condition of affairs shall, if necessary, be put down by Federal power. On this ground Mr. BOYCE invokes the voluntary action of the Southern people, as well to avert stern measures of repression as to create the internal harmony which would so largely benefit their material interests.

The same line of argument runs through a lengthy epistle addressed to the President of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana, by one whom the New-Orleans *Times* describes as "an influential member of the Democratic Party." The writer of this document contends that it is folly to decry the constitutional efficacy of the Fourteenth Amendment or to demur to its requirements. Besides being ratified by the State Legislatures, it has been directly indorsed by the people; and as reconstruction is in the same category, nothing can be gained by indifference or hostility. Negro suffrage and the new governmental system, therefore, "are accomplished facts in Louisiana;" and as the Grant Administration will vigorously uphold them, the Democrats of the State are appealed to to abandon their old position and to aid in establishing friendly relations between whites and blacks and between the State and Federal authority. They are reminded that the advent of the new Administration furnishes a suitable opportunity for acquiescing, quietly and in good faith, in what Gen. GRANT may be expected to "sternly demand"—

"A recognition of the binding force and effect of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution;

A recognition of the legality of the existing State Governments at the South;

An absolute toleration of political opinions in all sections; and

The free and untrammeled exercise of the right of suffrage by both black and white voters, according to existing laws."

How these suggestions will be received by the Democrats of Louisiana, a little time will probably tell. The party to which they belong has not proved itself ready to listen to advice, however sound, which conflicts with ancient tactics and antipathies. We have seen the *World* compelled to lay aside its good sense and to join the extremists of its party in their advocacy of nullification and revolution; and the fate of our contemporary on that occasion forbids sanguine hope as to the immediate influence of sober counsels upon the Kuklux of Louisiana. It is evident, however, that the prospect of restored unity between the policy of Congress and the measures of the Executive is exercising an influence that ought not to be under-estimated. This influence has, without a doubt, contributed to the strength of the new movement in Virginia, and to the change which already promises so much advantage to South Carolina. In due season we may suppose, it will be felt

The Health of Public School Children—Mr. Randall's Letter.

Mr. RANDALL, the Superintendent of the City Schools, published in our Monday's issue a very temperate and reasonable letter, defending the managers of the public schools from the charge of neglecting the health of their pupils. The complaints we made of the arrangements of the school-rooms and the studies were made only after much consideration, and after many years practical observation of them, and we think our remarks will be confirmed by the observation of others.

Indeed, Mr. RANDALL does not substantially deny them. We urged that the class-rooms were badly ventilated and kept at an unhealthily high temperature; that the children were not permitted to study in school, and, therefore, were compelled to do their brain-work at the most unhealthy time—in the evening—and that no rooms or appliances were provided for gymnastic or calisthenic exercises, or for improving the muscular vigor of the pupils.

It is not enough to say in answer to this that the Board of Education and its agents have been actively engaged for years in attempting to correct the bad ventilation. What have they done? is the question. Have they tried air-shafts, or double chimneys, or the hospital mode of ventilation by cold air introduced around a heated surface, or any other scientific and intelligent method? Why, in constructing the new buildings, should so much be laid out on the grand show-room, and the class-rooms, where the pupils *live*, be neglected?

The Board have had many years to "consider this subject" and "to furnish a remedy," but where is the remedy? Mr. RANDALL may not be aware of the pain which many parents have experienced in seeing their children's vigor and beauty gradually destroyed by this poison of bad air, but the fact is well known. Indeed, we have heard from good authority that considerable *ophthalmia* has prevailed in the public schools the past year, which is an infallible sign of bad ventilation.

Nor is it convincing to hear from Mr. RANDALL that "the standard of education" would be reduced by shortening the hours of recitation. The best public schools in the country—the New-England High Schools—manage to include the hours of study and recitation within the six hours of school, or at most, require but a short time for study outside. Thus, if out of the five hours of school-time, three were given to recitation and two to study and half-an-hour at home, the division would be a rational and healthful one. Or the whole session could be reduced to four hours, and two hours' study be required out of school.

To require all a child's study out of school in the evening, is manifestly unreasonable. When Mr. RANDALL urges that the public schools have not space in their grounds for any gymnastic rooms or appliances, he must remember he speaks for a constituency with an almost endless purse. If private schools can have these things—and the public

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England has begun at the wrong end—with charity first and education or emigration last. If the State did half as much there for the schools as it does for alms-houses and prisons, there would be a vastly different condition of the masses. In other respects, the economical conditions of England and the United States are not strikingly different. The superior financial knowledge of the British statesmen has caused the productions of her manufactures to be so great that her operatives now receive nearly as much value for wages as our own, while steam has put her in connection with arable lands all over the world, for carrying off her surplus population. The great contrast is in popular intelligence and all the appliances for education.

It will need that new democratic régime in Great Britain to thoroughly convince the nation that the best of all charities is education.

MINOR TOPICS.

Do the tax-crushed and hard-working people of this City desire the Common Council to spend *twenty thousand dollars* next month in "celebrating" WASHINGTON's birthday? A resolution was yesterday introduced to the Board of Aldermen making this appropriation, and appointing a special committee to carry out the arrangements for the affair. The members of the Common Council must know that, in spending *twenty thousand dollars* of the people's money in this way, they outrage the citizens of New-York, who are now burdened almost beyond endurance by the extravagant expenditures they are called upon to pay. This *twenty thousand dollars* will be expended in the most ridiculous manner. It will be spent in letting off a number of poor fire-works in two or three places in the City, and in other ways which the members of the Common Council understand better than the rest of us. This is the way WASHINGTON is honored! The whole thing is a first-class farce, and a second-class fraud. The Common Council know it is an imposition upon the people, and we warn them that the time has arrived to put a stop to the indulgence in such things.

We publish elsewhere a striking and important letter from Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in reference to the question of the annexation of Canada, and the views of Gen. RAWLINS (Chief of GRANT's Staff) on the matter.

The widow of President LINCOLN presented a petition to the Senate yesterday for a pension. We suppose there is no doubt of the passage of the bill introduced a few days ago by Senator MORTON, making provision for Mrs. LINCOLN's case.

We suppose we may soon expect a fearful public outbreak of the "velocipede mania." In this City just now, there are nearly 5,000 learners of the velocipede locomotion, and we believe there are something like a dozen places where the art is publicly taught. The trouble thus far has been in getting a full supply of velocipedes to meet the popular demand; but of course this trouble will soon disappear. We hear that the mania has extended over the country, and that velocipedal professors have appeared in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and other places. The velocipede has been something more than a nine days' wonder;—it will probably be at least a year's wonder.

The Senate seems to be opposed to the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, which the House acted on with such remarkable promptitude. Senator EDMUNDS has reported back from the Judiciary Committee the House bill of repeal, with amendments in the character of a substitute, which provides for a modification of the law without its repeal. We are afraid that if the Senate refuse to agree to the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, Gen. GRANT will be unable to act with promptitude and vigor in the reformation of the gross corruption and abuses which now exist in the public service.

A Washington correspondent of the Galveston *News* says that a gentleman lately asked Gen. GRANT if he had intimated to an Ex-Colonel in the Confederate Army that he would give him an appointment after his accession, and, being answered in the affirmative, asked on what principle that was done. To which Gen. GRANT replied:

"Sir, the only great principle that I have promised the American people is that we must have 'Peace,' and when I find a man who fought in this war, on either side, who heartily desires peace, and will support the laws of the country, and is competent, I shall ask no other question about the propriety of his appointment."

TEXAS is a good ways off as a place for authentic news from Washington; yet the above may possibly be true, though we are inclined to doubt it.

Hon. Mr. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, displays his fine Hibernian art of mixing things when he introduces a resolution to Congress against ratifying the treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, "or any other treaty with England," as long as American citizens (Fenians) are imprisoned in England for "acts done under the American flag." The fact that the English Government have incarcerated these Fenians might possibly be good ground for our making a declaration of war against England,—but why it should prevent our making treaties for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims or for securing the rights of American citizens on British soil,—only Mr. ROBINSON could tell. Gen. GRANT will miss Mr. ROBINSON from the next Congress.

We fear that unless the Police and the Courts can do something to suppress the ruffians who are now rampant in the City, and who have made it a dangerous thing to be abroad at night, it will be unsafe for the Legislature to enact a law preventing citizens from arming themselves with pistols. In connection with the newspapers particularly are large numbers of persons who are compelled to be out till a very late hour at night, and who are then compelled to traverse the City on their way to their homes. Recent events have taught them the necessity of self-protection in such times as these. We certainly consider it wrong and dangerous, as a rule, to carry pistols about the person; but the peaceable citizen must be assured of protection in some way.

A great deal of value is to be placed upon the concurrent resolution of the Kansas Legislature, which was laid before the House yesterday, in favor of the transfer of the control of Indian affairs to the War Department. The members of the Kansas Legislature have had the opportunity of knowing something of the shocking corruptions of the Indian Bureau, as heretofore and at present managed. A good many of the prominent politicians of Kansas have grown fat and foul on this corruption, and it has demoralized the politics of the State. When

is hoped by keeping their grievances before the public, that in due time a proper sentiment may be aroused which shall make itself felt to their advantage. Truly, a very great deal might be done to mitigate "poor Jack's" hard lot. His calling is necessary and useful. He is exposed to peril and discomfort, and often-times to cruel treatment at sea, and on shore he falls into the hands of the Philistines of the boarding-houses and the shipping-offices. His wages are insignificant, and his condition generally unenviable. If he is determined to better himself, by all means let those who can, give him a helping hand.

Berea College, Kentucky—in behalf of which a meeting will to-night be held at Cooper Institute—was established in the heart of Kentucky in the days of slavery's power, and its record shows the growth of an enterprise once suffering, now triumphing. A correspondent, who writes to us of its affairs, says:

"It has made many warm friends by its early intense faith in facing the threats and dangers of mob violence, the privations of poverty and pioneering, and not less disheartening, the coldness of friends who pronounced the enterprise impracticable. This day it has outlived. Berea College, anti-pro-slavery, anti-caste, simply Christian, is a fact established upon Southern soil. It has gathered many students, white Kentuckians from the mountains, colored Kentuckians from the 'Blue Grass' plain; it has drawn about it a sympathizing and prosperous community, and is daily gathering friends among influential classes, North and South."

If the Common Council are eager to honor the memory of WASHINGTON, by expending twenty thousand dollars on his birthday, we can tell them a better way of expending it than to waste it in an hour's show of poor fireworks. The old Broadway (or City) Hospital has been compelled to sell out, and will soon remove from its present locality because of the want of funds to carry on its beneficent labors. There is great need of an hospital somewhere down town, to which the victims of the thousand accidents that occur during a year in the lower part of the City may be taken. Every year we have a season of sun-stroke, and every time of the year is a season of broken legs, broken heads, and all sorts of accidents and sudden calamities. To carry the poor wretches thus affected up to Bellevue would often result in their death, and in suffering and agony beyond description. Now, we suggest that the twenty thousand dollars which the Common Council propose to spend in fireworks in honor of WASHINGTON, should be used in honor of human nature and the Common Council as the foundation for the establishment of a down-town institution, such as will be needed on the removal of the City Hospital. If twenty thousand dollars is too small a sum to make a beginning in this direction, then let it be used for the advantage of the Centre-street Dispensary, on condition that it take the name of the "Washington Dispensary" and expend the sum thus appropriated for the purpose herewith indicated. In this way a genuine honor would be done to the memory of WASHINGTON, and his name would be endeared to hundreds of sufferers. But to spend in poor fireworks the sum which might do so much good, is a crying disgrace to the City and an outrage upon its tax-crushed people.

As regards our kerosene lamps, we hope the Board of Health will recommend the plan of prosecuting the sellers and makers of adulterated oil. People themselves will not go to the trouble of making experiments, with a spoonful of it heated to a certain degree, as recommended. They will rather trust in Providence and take their chance. Inquiry and prosecution should at once follow every case of explosion, till the happy day when Prof. DORENUS shall make the announcement of a better order of household light—say a bit of magnesium wire burning beautifully in its hydro-oxygen jet. If there be any lesson in the kerosene explosions, it may be found in the fact that they will sharpen people's wits in the direction of new discovery.

The Mikado of Japan, it would seem, is about to bring back the Tokugawa to his ancient subordinate condition as head of the Prætorians, Strelitzers, or "House-carles" of the imperial *régime*. It remains to be seen whether that sleepy, Grand-Lama order of government under a Pontifical Emperor will continue against the secular influences of the age. If the Mikado would hold his own, he must cease to be a boy, living behind a curtain and going in a sedan chair. He must be a man on horseback, and so follow out Prince TALLEYRAND'S plan for the Bourbons. If the Tycoon comes back as "Mayor of the Palace," let the *Roi Fainéant* look to it. Japan is in a state of transition, needing a strong, central hand; and the Mikado's advisers probably think it easier to bring back the old Tycoon than choose another from the crowd of jealous *daimios*.

President SARMIENTO, of the Argentine Republic—whose doings are especially interesting to us in the States, since he is a philosophical student of our institutions, who has resided and published a book among us—is offering an example in which our own coming President may find some good suggestion. Our Buenos Ayres correspondent says he (SARMIENTO) "has no mercy upon the authors of frauds upon the Government." He is also making reforms at a wonderful rate in the military and civil departments, sweeping away rubbish and cobwebs with the proverbial efficacy of a new broom. He will do all that a ruler of cosmopolite genius and enlightenment may do for his country, and it is to be hoped no distractions in the settlement of the Paraguay question will put a stop to his excellent policy of reform and regeneration.

In nearly every case, the word "ingenuous" would fully convey all that is meant by those who employ the French *naïve*—a word which, from its very structure, must necessarily be difficult of acclimatization in our English speech. But if we *must* have this vocable, why not write it in its stem-shape—*naïf*? *Naïve* is feminine, and in French is only associated with feminine nouns; whereas, in ninety-nine out of every hundred instances of its English usage, the noun is neuter. In the last number of the London *Spectator* we find the employment of the form above suggested. In reviewing a book by Miss CORBE, it speaks of "her *naïf* wonder at the Trinitarian theology."

The Case of Joseph H. Bradley.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The following is the writ of *mandamus* served upon the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this morning, in the matter of JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, to his franchise as a member of the Bar of said Court:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The President of the United States, to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the Justices thereof, greeting:

Whereas, It has been made to appear to the Supreme Court of the United States that JOSEPH H. BRADLEY was duly admitted and enrolled as an attorney and solicitor, authorized to exercise the rights, privileges and franchises thereof in your Court, yet you, the Justices of said Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, without reasonable cause, have unjustly removed the said JOSEPH H. BRADLEY from the place of office of attorney and solicitor in said Court, to the no small damage and grievance of him, the said JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, as set forth in his complaint to the said Supreme Court of the United States in that behalf, and which fully appears of record in the said Court; now, therefore, in order that speedy justice shall be done in this behalf to said JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, you are hereby enjoined that immediately after the receipt of this writ you do restore, or cause to be restored, the said JOSEPH H. BRADLEY unto the said place and office of one of the attorneys and solicitors in your Court, with all the liberties, privileges and franchises to said place and office of one of the attorneys and solicitors of your Court belonging and appertaining, lest for your default herein complaint thereof should be made to the said Supreme Court of the United States; and how you shall have executed this writ make known to the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States on the 25th day of January, 1869, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the 21st day of January, 1869.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Upholstery of the Capitol Ratified—Frescoes, Gilding, Mosaics, Committee Rooms.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

A casual stroller through the rooms of the Capitol Building—rooms devoted to the private use of various dignitaries—goes away with his memory wrapped in a vague confusion of barbaric gilding, cupids and roses, and with a lonesome sense of gaudy carpets and dreary hotel parlors. It is of course necessary that every article connected with the national halls of our seat of Government should be such as befits our wealth and pride as a people, and economy there would be parsimony; but all that the poorest peasant of us all, who feels the iron of taxes grinding into his soul, demands, is that the money freely rendered shall be suitably expended and not lavished on tawdry gewgaws. That the lower corridors should be pictured with brilliant representations of our natural history in bird and flower and fruit, is both fitting and charming, and one of the very few ideas displayed in the interior decoration of the building; but what right the swarms of cupids have in the frescoes of the upper floor and the committee rooms is quite another question. You would not perhaps insist upon the question very vehemently in the Senatorial Reception Room, a high and handsome place haunted by fair ladies and their gallants, and where little loves are, without doubt, constantly flying viewlessly to and fro, glad to greet their unabashed brothers in the paneling; you would only insist that a room set apart to such gracious purposes—a room whose lofty ceiling is groined and illuminated so superbly, while its floral gildings run down the side walls in such streams as to suggest the fancy that the National Treasury must be in the dome above and dripping through—that such a room should have mattings of corresponding character, or its own bare floor, rather than a soiled and faded crimson carpet covered with huge medallions of dull and impossible flowers, that might have been purchased from any inn just discarding it. And only one mirror to all these ladies—sweet serpents from the South, fascinating some Senator into all manner of unguarded promises—strong-minded and gaunt, studying their statistics as they pace up and down—high-bred and haughty, homely and humble. Yet it is no poverty in the article that allows these intruding women but one mirror among them all; open the next door—it is the Marble Room—and you are in the inside of a mirror itself; the four walls here are wainscotted in looking-glass, and one can but fancy the satisfaction of those Senators who happen to be handsome, when they slide between the marble pillars accompanied by the multiplying train of not one but a hundred handsome shadows. This room is certainly a beautiful one, that is, it would be if it were the show-room of a commercial establishment—of a musical warehouse, for instance, with artists running in for an hour's practice and purchasers testing their instruments; but in its present capacity it is as meaningless and inconsequential as if it were the cave of Adullam transferred to the place bodily. What a room lined with looking-glass has to do with halls of legislation, it would puzzle a conjuror to tell.

The next room to this in the row is the President's Room; it is the great exhibition of the place, and, so far as its walls and ceiling go, with good reason. It is a sort of grotto of exceedingly brilliant fresco-paintings, where perhaps not quite every color in the rainbow is harmonized, and where the paucity of the painter's ideas is the most conspicuous thing of all. Five panel portraits on the wall are reflected in the inevitable looking-glass, among them JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, relieved by some unremembered Postmaster-Generals for whose presence one is unable to account; and why, indeed, any but the former Presidents stand witness to the acts of the present incumbent when he visits the place is something open to remark. Nevertheless, the portrait of JEFFERSON is extraordinarily good, and it betrays to us, by the very manner in which that crimson waistcoat tones down that brick-red hair, the inner artistic spirit of the man who designed a national order of architecture from sheaved corn-stalks, and would have displaced the acanthus by the curling tobacco-leaf. In the corners of the ceiling Dr. FRANKLIN and Elder BREWSTER, rather sketchily and ghastily, confront each other, with no apparent purpose, and are alternated by VESPUCIUS and COLUMBUS, while the main pieces represent Liberty, Law, Legislation, with Religion forcing herself in a fourth section upon the alliterative trio. Of these, Religion, though a rather sickly dame, has quite a fine bit of effect in the handling of a veil. But all four are surrounded by cherubs and cupids and countless unwarrantable little loves again, tumbling about in every way, and though free and easy enough, yet, one would say, much more at home in the villa of LUCULLUS than in their present abiding-place. In the meantime, we still tread under foot the gaudy carpet spattered with flowers, and rest on very indifferent chairs covered with something resembling woolen damask, while common-looking curtains hang from broad gilded cornices, and it would note altogether require a great effort of imagination to fancy one's self in the waiting-room of some millenial depot.

The Vice-President's Room, on the contrary, is as cosy and comfortable an apartment as one would wish to see. The walls are stained in delicate sea-green, and one large historical portrait hangs upon them; the carpets and hangings are of soft dark green; in a closet is the little three-by-one mirror concerning which, at the beginning of things, dispute was made as to whether its purchase was not an unpardonable extravagance; the furniture is rich and heavy, a bright wood-fire blazes on the hearth, and it is quite a little abode of luxury. Fortunate Vice-President to have such a relief from the bad air, the garish gold and scarlet and magenta of the Senate Chamber. The next Vice-President, however, comes from a retreat almost as comfortable, if less cheerful—for the Speaker's Room is an elegant drawing-room with but two incongruities in the somewhat sombre quiet of its dark-green and gold upholstery and wood-work of polished walnut, magnificently carved, incongruities in the shape of the customary vulgar carpet, and again an enormous mirror occupying nearly the whole of one side of the room, and set in a frame of gilded scroll-work more than a foot deep.

There are some other rooms in the labyrinth of suites and apartments, proudly exhibited to any one who may have happened to hear of the ornamented surface of their walls. Decidedly the best of these, because of the work there being the least crowded and elaborated, is the room set apart for the Committee on Military Affairs. Vivid wreaths of laurel decorate the ceiling much more effectively than do the sprawling females of most of the other places, a couple of large battle-pieces illuminate the walls, and cornice, panel and pilaster are finely and simply adorned with clusters of frescoed arms and muniments of war. Next in merit to this is the room of the Agricultural Committee; here, with his group of Romans, CINCINNATUS, called from the plow, fills the upper section of one end and confronts his modern compeer, OLIVER PUTNAM, who, half invisibly in a bad light, surrenders to the other the place to which he has indirectly the best right. Over two side-doors, little scenes of grain-harvesting prettily illustrate the difference between the old and new way of going afield; and, circling overhead, the rays are the sickles and their attendants very charmingly painted—flaring, with armfuls of blossoms, and cherubs carrying wreaths and letting loose the doves; Summer, whose sprites are shooting down arrows of fervid heat; Autumn, with his train bearing great branches of grapes and symbolizing festivity with tambourine and lute; and Winter, moving through the angry clouds, while his children pour out the showers and blow cold blasts from their shells. The room devoted to the Committee on Naval Affairs is, however, the most celebrated of the three, and though its paintings appear to be of much less merit, they might attract the common eye more than any of the others. On either side, as you enter, rise grayly the vestibules of vast temples, which may perhaps intend to tell us the novel truth that the sea is the gateway of all the nations, but whose other meaning, if there is any, is not apparent. Above these, in separate arcs of a circle, much foreshortened, Neptune and Amphitrite, Æolus, Oceanus, Nereus and Thetis, accompany a new sea-goddess, America, one is at a loss to say why, with scores of nymphs interspersed, all of them riding on sea-horses and simpering sadly; and in the great panels round the sides of the room, other nymphs, painted at full length in lively colors, are bearing aloft various symbols of the sea, this one a sextant, that a chart, another a compass, a fourth a bannerol, sufficiently prosaic in idea, though gracefully enough rendered in fact, as witness the floating damsel who carries a barometer lightly as a mermaid carries her looking-glass, or the beautiful figure with the red-gold hair, whose back alone we see as she unrolls her map. All of this would doubtless be very fine decoration for a Summer watering-place, or any gentleman's seat by the sea; but it is evidently too unheroic for its present situation, nor is it easy to see the reason why we have to recur to mythology for our national ornamentation, or why the ancient Greeks should be called in where our own history needs the place, and where all these pretty aerial damsels would much better give way to the *Constitution* and *Guerriere*, and the dauntless little boat between the fires on Lake Erie, or the unsurpassed sea scenes of storm and calm along our own coast. Nevertheless, the single instance of an American subject of illustration, out of the daubs in the rotunda, is so revolting—as one pauses to look at the hideous picnic party of giants which LEUTZE makes out of the Westward March of Empire—that one is more than partially reconciled to things as they are, especially as many of these frescoes have already begun to peel away, and their repainting in a better spirit is not an impossible vision of the future. We shall then hope that throughout these rooms the cupids will no longer be clustering over post and pillar thickly as flies in August, and making themselves so satistingly common that one can only compare them fittingly to canker-worms in June. In that era we may hope also that all the finely-mosaiced floors in the building shall be no more defiled with the ugly and unsuitable carpets that reduce them all at present to the level of the restaurants underneath them, and that then once and for all the sluices of gilding shall be shut off. For gilding, indeed, is the disease of the Capitol, a sort of splendid leprosy on all the ornamentation. It oozes from the caissons overhead in the Senate Chamber and the Hall of Representatives in huge stalactites, that may at some time fall and crush a blundering law-maker's head, but can have no other object, and are evolved from no consecutive design whatever; it lies damasked in broad, shining sheets, on the paneled sides of these rooms; lattice-work, bosses, scrolls, shells, frets, glare with it in solid masses till they become offensive to the eye, while it trickles over the efflorescence of the plaster decorations everywhere. If all this had cost untold millions, and were yet the highest effort and last result of art, the poor man, who owns his fraction in it, should have no word to say; but as it is, can any clodhopper who wrings his life from the soil with hard labor make pilgrimage through these apartments, and reflect that the taxes which have deprived him and his of luxury and comfort have been squandered here and in such wise, without a feeling of far more bitterness than pride? DOMINO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

The new theatre in Twenty-fourth-street, managed by Mr. BROUGHAM, opened last evening to an audience which soon filled it in every part. The attendance embraced noted politicians, Judges, members of the Press, a large gathering of the theatrical profession, including many feminine faces well known to the amusement-loving public. The opening was in all respects brilliant. Mr. BROUGHAM and the several members of his company were enthusiastically received. After the first piece Mr. BROUGHAM appeared before the curtain and made the following short speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A pair of new pieces, like a pair of new boots, require to be worn a few times before they run smoothly. I am sorry the only delay to-night was caused by myself. I intended to have something elaborate in the way of a speech—thought of offering a prize for a poem and then go in for it myself—but I gave it up and determined to rely on the spontaneity of the moment. I desired to acknowledge my deep indebtedness to the gentleman who has made this beautiful place. About eight months ago he said to me: "If you would like to manage a theatre, JOHN BROUGHAM, I will put you up the handsomest one in New-York, and I think you will say he has kept his word. I will only say that we will give with my company (one of the best that could be collected of either indigenous or exotic talent) a series of light and amusing performances, which, as far as good taste and sensibility are concerned, will never offend the one nor wound the other.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Two or three centuries ago, more or less—the exact date, however, lives not in the memory of man—the managers of this temple of uncontrollable revelry tried the experiment of amusing the public by the production of a pantomime framed after the ancient English models. The composition met with a surprising success, and was acted so often that the performers actually began to forget their duties. To recover their tottering intellects, change of scene was advised, and last evening the change of scene took place. The second volume of "Humpty Dumpty's" adventures was perused on the occasion by a ravenous concourse of people, who seemed to devour every new leaf with unmeasured delight. In fact, the reconstructed piece pleases better than the original. Many of the scenes and transformations are far superior to anything in the specialty of dumb show yet exhibited on the New-York stage. The ballets are particularly ingenious, two of these were received with special favor; in the first, a Scandinavian dance, half the girls were employed in striking music from a number of wood and straw pianos, while their companions kept graceful time to the odd sounds; the other was quite unique, and may be styled the Dance of Deportment; in this half the ladies were attired in gentlemen's full evening dress and the rest in the long ball costumes of their own sex—a dash of humor being contributed by the introduction of *Clown* as "Lord Dundreary" and of *Pantaloon* as "Capt. Cuttle," some movements of the former with Mlle. SANGALI attaining the height of the ludicrous. After this effort, a happy burlesque of the bouquet nuisance came in order, and from two ridiculously large bunches of flowers *Clown* and *Pantaloon* were supplied with monstrous noses, of entirely unique pattern. It is needless to specify more this morning. It is our pleasant privilege, however, to record success for all. Mr. G. L. FOX is again the joking genius to whom the present feast of fun is to be credited, and he has once more given rein to a liberal fancy, so that in the matter of scenery, dresses and mechanical contrivances, everything is bright and everything is commendable. The liveliest performer, also, is *Clown*—personated, as before, by Mr. FOX, who has long rivaled the grotesqueness, dispatch and unconquerable humor which made GRIMEL RAVEL famous in this species of entertainment. The most sumptuous addition which has been made is comprised in the magnificent opal tableau which Mr. HAYES has left us as a legacy. The stage represents a fretwork of coral, which stretches from the footlights to the furthest limits, the gorgeous chemistry being broken by numerous cradles of seashell in which mermaids repose upon wreaths of [illegible]

of course opposite [illegible]

Hazzah! Let us rejoice, for the announcement that volumes 2 of H. D. will be opened every evening till further notice.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Last night at the Broadway Theatre one might have had an opportunity of seeing that celebrated piece called the "People's Lawyer," in which the singular old farmer *Solon Shingle* is introduced to cause a laugh out of an audience that never could enjoy the rest of the *dramatis personæ*. It is a singular fact that this performance is still popular, although everybody hereabout must have already seen it twice or oftener. Here is a case in which familiarity does not seem to have bred contempt, and although Mr. OWENS' performance cannot be called a thing of beauty, it seems to be looked upon particularly as a joy forever. The comedy of the "Victims" was performed previous to *Solon Shingle*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Tariff—Mr. Wells on Salt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," makes an onslaught on the salt paragraph in Mr. WELLS' report. With the correctness of the figures I have nothing to do; the Special Commissioner and his Deputy will, no doubt, take care of that; I only wish to answer your correspondent's arguments.

"How much salt does Mr. WELLS suppose is in a pound of butter or pork?" asks "A Veteran Observer." Hence he declares that it is perfect moonshine to speak of taxing the people. If we admit this as an argument, where can we stop? For instance, to tax a pound of coffee 25 cents would only make its cost to the consumer 50 or 55 cents; now how much does "A Veteran Observer" think the price of a cup of coffee would be enhanced by this tax? Sixty per cent. is actually charged on silk braid; how much does "A Veteran Observer," think this would amount to, on the sleeve or the collar of his coat? Is the oppression of taxation to be measured only when divided among the immense masses that have to bear them, or have we a right to ignore a monopoly of five, ten or twenty manufacturers of salt who levy a tax on forty millions of people? To close this part of the argument, how much blood does "A Veteran Observer" suppose a single musquito draws when he bites his head or his venerable forehead? and yet he makes war upon it and thereby makes himself more ridiculous for his cruelty than does the Commissioner by his exposure of the salt monopoly.

"A Veteran Observer" says that he is no manufacturer, nor has he any interest in commerce. I fully believe him, as it accounts for the statement he makes that a high tariff fills the Treasury. Had he been either, he would soon have perceived that a high tariff leads to smuggling, corruption in numerous official departments, and thereby protects less than would a low and reasonable tariff.

The letter of "A Veteran Observer" would have been incomplete had he not dragged the pauper labor of Europe into the argument, but the irrepressible European pauper is somewhat "played out;" he differs from the irrepressible Ethiopian, for he is not as black as he is painted.

There only remains to be noticed the great buildings, manufactories, &c., which, according to "A Veteran Observer," we have to be thankful to protection for. I would advise "A Veteran Observer" to go to Cairo—I mean in Egypt, of course,—cross the Nile and look at the Pyramids. These are greater works than any that we have here, yet how many millions have been oppressed to rear them? I am afraid that in our own civilized republican country, millions, at the present day, like the ancient Hebrews, make and carry the bricks for these pyramidal factories; at least, such is fully the opinion of

A JUVENILE LOOKER-ON.

The Rogers Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not time for the Coroner's Jury to render a verdict in the Rogers murder case? What is the jury waiting for? is it to try the case as a criminal Court? If so they have sadly mistaken their powers and duties. The Revised Statutes, vol. 3, part 4, chap. 2, title 7, article 1, contains all the statutory power given to a Coroner's Jury. And the second section provides that the members of the jury "shall be sworn by the Coroner to inquire how and in what manner, and when and where such person (the deceased on whom the inquest is held) came to his death, and who such person was, and into all the circumstances attending such death; and to make a true inquisition according to the evidence *offered* to them or arising from the inspection of the body." That is what the jury is sworn to do; nothing else. The fifth section shows in what manner the jury shall deliver "their inquisition" to the Coroner, reciting the words of the prescribed oath, as above quoted, and adding, "and who were guilty thereof, either as principal or accessory, and in what manner." This clause does not require either Coroner or jury to become detectives; they are neither required nor authorized to assume the duties of the District-Attorney, the Sheriff, nor the Police, to search up testimony of a sort that should only be used before a Grand Jury, or a Court on the trial of an implicated person. Had any person been known as the perpetrator of the deed, their evidence of that fact could have been *offered;* but, in the absence of any such evidence there was none to offer; and here the duty of the jury was plain; they had nothing else to do but render a speedy verdict, setting forth the facts of the case as presented to them under the evidence offered, and leave the proper officers at liberty to follow up the offenders to a conviction.

It was to be hoped that the Connery-Burdell inquisition would have been the last of its class this community could be annoyed with. But it seems history must repeat itself, even in such a disgraceful proceeding as that was.

One of the great errors of Coroners' inquests is that of procuring accumulative evidence. It is not necessary for them to exhaust the case by ferreting out every circumstance, and thereby increase the difficulty of obtaining an impartial jury to try such a case in Court. The less testimony they take the better, after they have the cause, manner, time and place of death established; and where the person of the perpetrator of the crime is palpably known, they should implicate him, as the fifth section requires to be done. But when he is unknown, the plain duty of the Coroner's Jury is to say so at once, and devolve the duty of detection on the prosecuting and detective offices, where it properly belongs.

It must be very apparent to all that these officers are more or less restrained from acting during the pendency of the Rogers investigation in the Coroner's office.

Why does not the jury dispose of the case, so far as they are concerned, under the testimony offered to them?

COMMON SENSE.

The New-York College.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Sun* of the 18th inst. contained an article which was so offensively personal to myself that I thought proper to send a card to that paper last Thursday in answer thereto, which they promised to publish. This card read as follows:

CARD.

"NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869.

A few days since there appeared in this paper an article entitled 'Whose Sons Profit by the City College?' wherein I was made to appear a spoiler of the New-York tax-payers. In this City I pay taxes on real estate valued at about $800,000. I believe this gives me a right to have a son at the New-York College. My reason for placing him in this institution was that I believed it to be the best in this City. I formed the opinion after a careful and impartial investigation, in the course of which I discovered that several students, having been unable to keep up with their classes at this College, had gone to the University, where all had graduated. For an alumnus of the University, who refuses to visit the New-York College, and openly declares his intention of trying to break it down, to publish such an article as the above contained, is, to say the least, a very bad taste.

In the *Sun* of the 23d inst. there was published the former portion only of this card, as far as through the sentence, "I believe this gives me a right to have a son at the New-York College." I therefore sent to the *Sun* Office to ask the reason for their leaving out the principal part of my note, and that, too, without any reference to the fact of their doing so. The answer was that it contained an allusion to one of their editors, and so without my knowledge they printed only such portion as was suited to their own purposes, and then devoted about a third of a column to misconstruing my reasons for sending my son to this institution, and to trying to injure the College.

They say in this article that the thirty graduates (the number is usually about forty) costs the City $150,000 every year. The fact is that $115,000 are spent to give a year's instruction to nearly *seven hundred* students, to make required additions to the collegiate apparatus, and to furnish books and everything needful to place the sons of the richest and poorest upon the same level, thus making the cost of each student about $175, instead of $5,000, as the *Sun* falsely represents.

This paper is also troubled about the fact that the graduates of the College are nearly all either professional men or merchants. Does it suppose that a five years' course of study has no tendency to enable a man to advance himself to the highest positions?

Again, the *Sun* tries to show that paying taxes on [illegible]

[illegible] tuition is about $150 a year, which does not cover the cost of my son's education. The College has been established twenty years, during which time I have always held real estate in this City, and since 1861, as much as at present, which amount I hope and expect to own for many years to come. Perhaps the writer will perceive that it would be fairer to make a computation of my taxes for twenty or thirty years, rather than for the four or five years during which my son is in college.

To-day's *Sun* has just been handed me, and I see that my full card is there published, bee without any apology, and with an attempted justification for omitting the larger portion last Saturday.

H. B. CLAFLIN.

GEORGIA.

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee Relative to the Admission of Mr. Hill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate submitted yesterday a resolution recommending that Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, be not admitted as a Senator from that State. Accompanying the resolution is a lengthy written report reviewing the events in Georgia, political and otherwise, from the date of Gen. MEADE'S proclamation declaring the adoption of the Constitution, up to the present time. In considering the matter the Committee say the case of Mr. HILL depends upon three considerations:

First—Did the Legislature of Georgia, regularly organized in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of Georgia, duly ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and comply with the various conditions imposed by the act of June 25, 1868? *Second*—Have the Legislature and the people of Georgia, subsequent to such compliance, committed such acts of usurpation and outrage as to place the State in a condition unfit to be represented in Congress? *Third*—Whether in the whole case, taking the action of Georgia, both before and since the pretended ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment, a civil Government has been established in that State which Congress ought to recognize. These questions must be answered by the law and the facts. The Committee then proceed to quote the proclamation of Gen. MEADE, calling the Legislature together, and his correspondence relative to the eligibility of certain of its members, and also reviews at some length the action of the Legislature itself on the same subject, and expresses the opinion that no doubt exists that the number of disqualified members was large, but all of these members were allowed to retain their seats in direct violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. In the election of Senator Mr. HILL received 110 votes, Gov. BROWN 94 and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS three, and it is extremely possible that this majority received by Mr. HALL was made up of members who were disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Committee next refer to the expulsion of the colored members, and state that it is not possible to hold that no remedy for this wrong is in the power of Congress—a wrong by which more than half the people of Georgia are deprived of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled. In regard to the condition of affairs in Georgia, it is believed to be one of anarchy. The Committee learn from the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau that in that State there have been 336 cases of murder from Jan. 15, 1868, to Nov. 1, 1868, and for all those outrages there had been no legal redress, and the civil Government has evinced its total inadequacy, or its total unwillingness, to protect impartially the rights of all the citizens, and under all the circumstances the Committee have come to the conclusion that Georgia is not entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. HENDRICKS, the Democratic member of the Committee, stated that he would give his views in opposition when the subject came before the Senate, having been prevented by illness from preparing a minority report. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. TRUMBULL, submitted a minority report, which is very voluminous. He quotes from the official proceedings in Georgia, the letters of Gen. MEADE, and the orders of Gen. GRANT on the question of the eligibility of members of the Legislature, maintaining that Georgia was reconstructed according to the prescribed forms. He also quotes the act of Jan. 25, 1868, declaring Georgia entitled to representation in Congress, and asserts that it is not competent for the Senate now to exclude the Representatives of Georgia. The unfortunate difficulty between the President and Congress was mainly want of concert on this very point—the President holding that each House must decide for itself as to the admittance of its own members, and Congress holding that the two Houses conjointly must pass upon the question of representation—and Congress having declared that Ge orgia is entitled to admission, it is not competent now for either House to refuse admission to the regularly accredited representatives of that State. The Senate has no right to revise the action of Congress. As to the charge that the Fourteenth Amendment was not ratified in good faith, it is not sustained by a particle of evidence.

The following are appended to the majority report:

I concur in the conclusion of the report, that Mr. HILL ought not to be admitted, and agree that the report be made.

(Signed,) ROSCOE CONKLING.

I concur in the conclusion of the report, that Mr. HILL ought not now to be admitted, and agree that the report be made.

(Signed,) F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

GENS. GRANT AND BANKS.

The Vicksburg Campaign—The Order for the Supersession of Gen. Grant by Gen. Banks.

From the Providence Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The dispute over SWINTON'S statement that BANKS was ordered to supersede GRANT when in command at Vicksburg, is yet raging here. One or two leading correspondents, known to have Gen. BANKS' confidence, say that SWINTON is correct, only that BANKS was ordered to supersede GRANT, but refused. In spite of this positiveness, army officials assert that the story grows out of the fact that BANKS was ordered to join GRANT, and if he had done so, as ranking officer he would have necessarily superseded him.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 25.

For some reason the story about the attempt to supersede Gen. GRANT at Vicksburg, by giving the chief command to Gen. BANKS, will not stay dead. Several denials have been published, covering more or less of the ground, but still the impression continues that there is something in the affair, after all. This is perhaps strengthened by the report telegraphed to the *Evening Transcript* of Saturday, that Gen. BANKS, being asked "if the statements about orders to supersede GRANT at Vicksburg were true," replied that "he never authorized them to be made."

And now the Lawrence *American*, which for some reasons is not unlikely to be well-informed, says:

"It is quite useless for the New-York *Sun* or Boston *Advertiser* to sneer at the matter as fiction, for, as we happen personally to know, the official autographic orders are now in the hands of Gen. GRANT, and put the whole matter beyond question or controversy."

ACCOUNT BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Neither contradiction or equivocation can affect the truth of a statement telegraphed in this correspondence last week about the attempt made by those in authority here to supersede GRANT by BANKS in 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg. An officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, now in Virginia, has published an account of the transaction in the Richmond *State Journal* of last evening, which, I have every reason to believe is substantially correct. He says:

An order was issued during the siege of Vicksburg from the War Department directing Gen. N. P. BANKS, then investing Port Hudson with a small army—hourly growing smaller "by degrees and beautifully less"—to take command of Gen. GRANT'S forces and then take Vicksburg. There is no doubt that such an order was issued, and that a new plan of operations was marked out for the new commander. He was directed to withdraw his troops from before Port Hudson and join the Army of the Gulf to that under the command of Gen. GRANT, and concentrate all the troops in the West against Vicksburg, and, instead of wasting both armies away in fruitless efforts to reduce both strategic points, capture the most important and necessitate the fall of the other. New-Orleans was to be left to the care of the fleet under Admiral FARRAGUT and the local militia, while the adjacent country would be for the time given up to the Confederate cavalry in the neighborhood and GARDENER'S corps at Port Hudson.

Gen. BANKS could not bear the idea of turning the Union refugees and citizens within his lines over to the tender mercies of the guerrillas, or of uncovering New-Orleans to raiding parties, who were anxious to get into the city and increase their strength by conscripting the nice young men who attend themselves at the street corners, and out of harm's way, and boasted they were dying to die "for their altars and their fires." Gen. BANKS knew that twenty thousand conscripts could easily be gathered up were he to withdraw, leaving the country open. Besides, he had been so long trying to take Port Hudson, and had lost so many men, that he disliked the idea of giving it up while there was a prospect of victory. He knew that this point was quite as important to the success of the grand project for opening the Mississippi, closing the mouths of Red River and disabling the Confederacy, as was the capture of Vicksburg. As it would take fourteen days to carry his rations to obey an order to Washington and bring one for its removal back, he believed in that time Port Hudson would fall, and he would win absolution by the grandeur of his victory. [illegible]

[illegible] men.

This was about the 14th of June. There was great trepidation among the officers in the Nineteenth Army Corps, who were devoted to Gen. BANKS, and also among the people, who took delight in his splendid promenade concerts and receptions, when they learned that he had disregarded his orders, and the arrival of the mail steamer was looked for with much apprehension, for all feared that he would be recalled. But other matters were diverting the anxieties of the War Office, and the Department of the Gulf was forgotten in the dangers that threatened nearer Washington. Good news had in the meantime been received from Vicksburg, and GRANT had already promised it as a Fourth of July present to Mr. LINCOLN and the nation. It is well known that the great commander had not yet entirely recovered from the shock given to his prestige by the disaster at Shiloh, and the people were clamorous for the fall of Vicksburg. They had been used to see commanders unhorsed and unheaded in Virginia when they were tardy. They also wanted a change of officers in the West, and it must be admitted that Gen. GRANT came very nigh losing his chances for the Presidency on that memorable occasion; for had BANKS incurred the risk of being shot for disobedience, there might have been no Vicksburg surrender, no Appomattox, no President GRANT and no Union. If NAPOLEON had drowned himself in the Seine in a fit of the blue devils, or if—but a truce to this. Vicksburg was taken and Port Hudson surrendered. GRANT got all the laurels and BANKS got none, though he deserved them.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Letter from Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) State Journal, Jan. 21.

We printed with pleasure some time since the very able and dignified letter of Judge SAMUEL F. RICE, indorsing the great policy of reconstruction adopted by the National Republican Party of the United States. This evening, with feelings of the profoundest pleasure, we lay before the readers of the *Journal* a letter from the gifted, gallant and distinguished Gen. CULLEN A. BATTLE, of Macon.

Messrs. BATTLE, RICE and WHITE were the three strong pillars in Alabama in the support of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. They have bestowed more thought, and have more deeply reflected upon the political situation than any three men perhaps in the State. Their opinion is entitled to great weight. The letter was written to Judge RICE, and indorses him fully.

MACON COUNTY, Ala., Jan. 7, 1869.

Hon. S. F. Rice:

DEAR SIR: I pause, in the midst of pressing business engagements, to tender to you my thanks for your kindness in presenting me with a copy of your late letter, and especially to thank you for the compliment you pay me in requesting an expression of my opinions in regard to it. I have time now only to say I indorse it. During the late Presidential campaign the issue was nothing less than the being and nature of national government. Gov. SEYMOUR was the representative of our original system which is loved and honored by true Americans all over the world.

Gen. GRANT was the exponent of new ideas, sustained by the inexorable logic of facts, and propelled by the irresistible power of successful revolution. The nation, *the people of this State*, had not then passed judgment on the stupendous issue. *Now the States have ratified the action of Congress. The controversy is settled*, and the Constitution, with the late amendments, *is as binding on all the citizens of the Union, as it was when it came from the hands of Washington.* Like you, I am resolved to give to the State and National Administrations a fair trial, and to support them in all they may do to secure the liberties and advance the prosperity of the people.

Let us have peace, communion and brotherhood throughout the Union, and, under the blessing of heaven, our future will be prosperous and glorious.

I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

CULLEN A. BATTLE.

BRIEF NOTES.

Providence will observe the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday by a military parade in the morning, and a promenade conc

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Oakley in the chair.

A resolution to appropriate $32,000 for the celebration of Washington's birthday, and appointing a committee to make arrangements for such celebration, was laid over.

The resolution to remove the "Low Bridge" to the corner of Cortlandt and West streets, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Places.

The subject of dispatching a special committee to Washington to endeavor to obtain from the General Government a settlement of the City's claims for money expended during the war (about $300,000) in arming and equipping troops, was revived.

The matter was, however, laid over.

A resolution was adopted to extend Little Water-street to Leonard.

A resolution to increase the pay of the public park keepers from $2 per day to $100 per month was laid over.

The resolution from the other Board forbidding the Third-avenue Railroad Company to use steam sweepers in removing snow from the tracks was referred to the appropriate Committee.

A communication from the Comptroller giving the monthly receipts of the Fourth and Eighth avenue lines (Chamberlain already published) was received and ordered on file.

The resolution to have the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen repainted and returnished, was referred to a committee.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, the President in the chair.

Mr. Cornell offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring what measures have been taken or ordered in enforcing the resolution directing the removal of obstructions from the pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River.

A communication was read from the Corporation Counsel, calling attention to the fact that property-owners in Church-street cannot obtain the amounts awarded them for damages sustained in opening said street, because the Common Council has not yet directed the street to be opened.

Mr. Mackellar said that the communication should be referred to the Committee on Streets. The law provides that within fifteen months from the time the Courts direct the assessments to be made, the street shall be opened. In the meantime, however, the parties to whom damages are awarded cannot get the money because the Common Council has neglected to direct the street to be opened.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolutions to pave Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets, and Second-avenue, between Twenty-second and Forty-second streets, were read.

Mr. Buckeney said that the charters of the Second and Sixth-avenue Railroad Companies compelled them to pave the avenues between the tracks, and he therefore moved that the resolutions be amended to correspond.

The resolutions were so amended and laid over.

A resolution to donate to the Manhattan Presbyterian Church $1,734 79, to pay an assessment, was opposed by Mr. Pinckney on the ground that no churches are entitled to such donations.

Mr. Jacobus was astonished that any one should oppose such a resolution. The churches were established to promulgate the Gospel and spread the Word among the people. From time immemorial these donations had been made.

The resolution, with several others of a similar character, was adopted.

The following resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Alexander H. Stevens, Esq., Counsel, City Hall, for extra services rendered in disbursing the sum of $12,000 to assessed owners during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, and charge the same to appropriate account.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Rev. Mr. Sabine on "Our American Sunday."

Rev. W. T. Sabine read an essay on this subject yesterday evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association. He spoke of the sacredness of the day as having been established by God at the creation, confirmed by Christ, and recognized by godly people through all ages. It is a day not so much for physical rest and moral elevation as for spiritual improvement. The speaker quoted Bushe Miller's observation that God, having in the six days of creation ascended by steps from inert matter to man, best man, imperfect and peccable, established the seventh day to be him for a perfect and impeccable condition. The essay concluded with a recommendation to a strict observance of the day.

FINANCIAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than.....$8,000,000
The debt of Georgia is less than.....6,000,000

At present prices they pay as follows:

ALABAMAS, 8 per cent. interest.
GEORGIAS, 7⅗ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 20 Wall-st.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is $8,250,000,
LESS THAN $22,000 PER MILE.
THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.
THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY,
including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.
Total length of road, 109 miles.
Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 50 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road are more than three times its monthly interest on the entire issue of bonds.

The road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The line is in process of construction; the grading upon seventy completed, one-third of the iron on hand and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in San Francisco by the end of the present navigable season; and, when finished, the total net receipts should amount to at least $3,000 (gold) per day.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid and excellently ballasted. The iron is of the best quality, the rolling stock and equipment are new and complete.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from the ravages of the grasshopper, and its agricultural products will always surpass the demand of any possible population.

From unqualified commerce and lucrative way-trade, from which no reliable portion of California, of the value of which no reliable portion of the State can be deprived, and from local business already secured, the road is expected to pay liberally from the start, and the public as a first-class investment for capital and a desirable home for settlers.

Further information, as it matures, will be taken as soon as received by us.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to either of the undersigned.

TURNER BROS., 16 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.
H. K. PEVEY & CO., No. 15 Exchange-place, or to
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 9 Exchange-place.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use in
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT,
AVAILABLE AT ALL OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES,
and buy and sell GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and GOLD.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE
Union First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company
have guaranteed the principal and interest of these bonds, and the road is now finished and in operation. The earnings are more than sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund as they fall due.
Apply to
S. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 40 Broadway.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST purchasing Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, No. 1 Wall-street, as the Company will not recognize any claim against the said Bonds except those held by the parties from whom they were purchased by the undersigned.
A. A. LOW & BROTHER,
Bankers.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAMES M. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Wall-st.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and other Southern State bonds bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on liberal commission.
OLIVER, BURDETT & CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS E. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities and is divided among over 300 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn on a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on all DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And accept orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111⅛	111⅜	6-20 Coupon, '62	108⅝	109
Registered, 5's	109⅛	109⅜	5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Reais	108⅛	108⅜	10-40 Registered	103⅝	103⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	113¼	113½	10-40 Coupon	103	103⅛
5-20 Coupon, '67	113⅝	113¾	Gold	135⅛	136⅛
5-20 Coupon, '68	113⅝	113¾	U. S. Cur. Fd	101¾	101¾
5-20 Coupons '65, Jan. and July	108⅝	108⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."
THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICES:
NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 149 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN,
Invites the attention of property owners to the following undoubtedly safe investment in that Company:
Its Capital, (paid up in Cash,) is.....$500,000 00
Its Surplus of Assets, (Jan. 1, 1869,) is.....1,566,854 10
Making its Total Cash Assets.....$2,066,854 10

The Company insures against loss by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Lease-holds, Manufactories, (except of the more perilous kinds,) Farm property, and all other insurable interests, at reasonable rates of premium.

"PARTICIPATION PLAN,"
by which the entire profits of its business are divided, in July of each year, between its customers and stockholders, as follows:

THREE-FIFTHS are paid back to customers, in scrip redeemable in the order of its issue, the Company holding a scrip reserve fund equal to the amount of its capital; ONE-QUARTER is divided to stockholders, in cash.

As will be seen, the customer thus obtains his insurance AT ABOUT WHAT IT COSTS THE COMPANY TO PROTECT HIM, while his security, by its steady increase, renders this Company's policies reliable almost beyond the possibility of failure, in case of LARGE CONFLAGRATIONS,—an important point of danger to property owners in large cities.

The Company issues non-participating policies, (which do not entitle the holders to participate in the profits,) when the hazards of the risk, as compared with the premium paid, will not justify participation. Such policies, however, do entitle the holder to all the security which the system provides, and will be issued at prices as low as responsible parties to be adequate to the hazard, and therefore as low as any responsible company can properly accept.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the capital of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

All of the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. MIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 2 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 9 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
Holders of the company on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the coupons at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

GEYSER DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, Jan. 25, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Preferred and common stock Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and re-open for transfers on the 5th of February next.
JOHN E. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SHELDEN'S AND COLCHESTER COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY (the 1st day of February), the 1st day of March, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the question of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors,
S. T. HOWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable at this office, on demand, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of January, 1869.
GEORGE E. OTIS, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD PEDERSEN, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at a C. in. of the Register, in the City of Newark, in said District, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE DEACON, U. S. Marshal.
Dated Jan. 21, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LYMAN LEWIS, Jr., late one of the firm of Lewis, Bowen & Co., of Westfield, in the County of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Lawyers' Court room, in Springfield, in said District, before Edward P. Loring, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 361 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal,
Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. CALVER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said County Register's Office, and District, by said bankrupt, praying to be declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the last day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5 (old), in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1869.
GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEHL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Julius Wehl, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts; and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 36 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja28-law3wTu

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TERWILLIGER, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Henry Terwilliger, of the town of Thompson, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of said Register, in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 23, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja26-law3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE ROBERTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said bankrupt, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th January, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Erastus H. Crittenden, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the last day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja13-law3wTu*

NO. 1,104.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD TILMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—On this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, on reading the petition for the bankrupt's discharge in the above matter: It is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at the office of HIRAM T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the New-York Times and the New-York Commercial Advertiser, two newspapers printed in said district, for three times, once a week; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court, that all such creditors whose places of residence are known, shall be entitled to a service of notice of the said petition and order, either personally or by letter addressed to them at their known usual place of residence, attested by the Clerk of the Court, or served at their usual place of abode by the Marshal or his deputy, or sent by mail, whenever the said Court shall be given to understand. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original order.—Dated at New-York, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869.
I. T. WILLIAMS,
ja12-law3wTu* Register in Bankruptcy.

NO. 1,655.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ABRAHAM COURTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Courter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja12-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON R. HAVILAND, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron R. Haviland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja12-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,582.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ebenezer Barlow, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 23, 1869.
RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,
ja12-law3wTu* No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York.

NO. 1,598.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANSFIELD YOUNG and SAMUEL G. STARR, individually and as members of the late firm of John Phillips & Co., and the said JOHN PHILLIPS.—Bankruptcy.—In Bankruptcy.—To Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 21st day of December, A. D. 1868.—It may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Mansfield Young, Samuel G. Starr and John Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Mansfield Young and Samuel G. Starr by the District Court of said district.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Jr., Assignee.
ja13-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Ebenezer Barlow, Jr., of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 23d day of January, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja13-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,683.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABDALLAH W. MAIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abdallah W. Main, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja13-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,696.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC DE CAMP and CLAY BRIGGS, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac De Camp, late resident of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja13-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON SHIRKHOFF, CHARLES W. SHIRKHOFF, HENRY D. HOYT and FREDERICK T. HOYT, bankrupts.—Take notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of the Register in said district, at the 4th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York City, at which time the said creditors may prove their debts, appoint assignees in bankruptcy, or give directions in regard to the disposition of the bankrupts' estate or the collection of the debts due to them, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN F. DAVIS, Assignee.

NO. 1,813.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL T. SHERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel T. Sherman, late of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 23, 1869.
RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee,
ja13-law3wTu* No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 400 LOTS,

PART OF

The Morris-Stebbins Tract,

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATE ON

The Grand Central Avenue,

A continuation of the 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 126th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and the terminus of 3 miles from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantages of city and country.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS.

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK

IS PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements, will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 20 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CASH SALE OF choice lots on the new RIVER SIDE PARKS.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, JAN. 26, AT 12 o'clock, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

FOUR CHOICE LOTS, near the Parks, and commanding views of great beauty.

Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STREETS, AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian C. Gunther, deceased:

Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, running through to Crosby-st., 46 feet front, 97 feet rear, by 200 feet deep.

Broad-st., Nos. 61 and 63, running through to No. 66 New-st.

Maiden-lane, No. 45, through to No. 37 Liberty-st.

Canal-st., Nos. 510 and 512, near Greenwich-st.

For Full particulars see Catalogues, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st.

SOTHEBY & WILKINSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 56 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock noon,

60,000 TONS

of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during February, 1869.

Full particulars and SAMPLES OF COAL can be had at the office of the Company, No. 56 Exchange-place, New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction at his Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine assortment of Household Furniture.

WEDNESDAY, 27,
Large sale of Tobacco.
THURSDAY, 28,
Sale of fine Standard Books.
THURSDAY, 28,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
The five-story factory building, No. 618 Fifth-st.
The three-story brick house, No. 805 East Houston-st.

Sale Chromos, Paintings and Engravings.
SATURDAY,
Sale Household Furniture.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. SMITH, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

26 cases Figs, fancy French cartons.
6,000 Drums Figs, fancy.
25 cases Figs, American drums.
100 cases Figs in layers.
30 cases Italian Macaroni.
45 barrels French Chestnuts.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
1,450 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
700 Boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo *Fred Hale*, from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 42D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Nos. 425-27, The two lots of land, with the three-story brick houses thereon, situate on the south side of West 42d-st., about 200 feet west of 8th-av., and known as Nos. 423 and 425. The houses have modern improvements. No. 220 is about 17 feet 8 inches in width; No. 222 is about 15 feet 8 inches in width. Lots 98 feet 9 inches.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOT AND FRAME BUILDINGS ON 44TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

44TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the frame buildings thereon, situate on the north side of 44th-st., 275 feet west of 10th-av., being 20 by 100 feet 5 inches.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEKEMAN, Jr. Co., Auctioneers.

STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ A. M., at the Empire Carriage Bolt and Axle Manufacturing Company, No. 108 Christopher-st., near Washington, New-York, two 6-horse power engine, (Burton maker;) boiler; 4 engine, 5 bolt-turning and cutting, and 2 polishing lathes; gearing, shafting, belting, screw plates, tools, forges, iron safe, scales, &c.; also, a large lot Norway iron carriage bolts, assorted.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Feb. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 61 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Gov. Tax.
DEPOSITS made on or before Feb. 1 will commence to draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1, will draw interest from Feb. 1.
R. H. ELLS, President.
J. M. KEARLEY, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE N. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 67 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edward N. Dostler, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
E. KUREAU, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 26, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PANAMA
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $250 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
The ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUNSCOM.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
H. R. BABY, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT.....ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT...SATURDAY, Mar. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS.
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of the line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts or crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.....Jan. 20 RUSSIA.....Feb. 10
JAVA.....Jan. 27 CHINA.....Feb. 17
AUSTRALIAN.....Feb. 3 CUBA.....Feb. 24
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30 and 35 Cabin to Paris.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145 | Steerage.....35 and 40
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA
embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 30 INDIA.....Feb. 20
COLUMBIA.....Feb. 6 IOWA.....Feb. 27
EUROPA.....Feb. 13 CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
French Circulars for those ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI.....Jan. 28 | PALMYRA.....Feb. 4
TARIFA.....Feb. 11 | SIBERIA.....Feb. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
NEBRASKA.....Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....Feb. 3 at 11 A. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 10 at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP FRANCE, GRACE,
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $32, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—
The Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
KANGAROO (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 30, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., (by)	45	St. John's, N. F., (by)	30
Branch Steamer, (by)		Branch Steamer, (by)	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Through tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail steamer from England. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special rate per man runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES P. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
MERIT,
W. H. GARDINER, Commander,
is now receiving freight for Galveston, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of each month
FOR
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. J. THEKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. E. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. W. WIER, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on regular time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE
ROYAL MAIL.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE, Jan. 28,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MCDIARMID, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 29 North River on
SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SIENVILLE follows.....Feb. 6
DE SOTO follows.....Feb. 13
LAFAYAN follows.....Feb. 20
VIRGO follows.....Feb. 27
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Texas, Key West, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 62 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIDDENDEN,
on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without transfer at Mobile. Now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or to Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply on board, foot of Warren-st.
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON.....(Gosnell)...SATURDAY, Jan. 30
CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Feb. 6
Through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston as low as by any other line.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, E. A. CROMWELL & CO., No. 46 West-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
HABANA, Capt. W. VAN BRUNT.....Jan. 28
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. H. ADAMS.....Feb. 4
GOLDEN RULE, Capt. R. WYMAN.....Feb. 11
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO SOMOCOTT.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 33 West-st.
Cabin passage $30.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—PLANTERS' LINE.—The fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, G. KYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 P. M., from pier 4, No. 2 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 79 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—
The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing semi-weekly between these ports. The fine steamship OLEOPATRA, Capt. S. Y. PHILIPS, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $50, currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC
Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight received until 4 o'clock P. M. SATURDAY, Jan. 30.
All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1868.
In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 23d day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as near as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:
CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x28 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x28 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing forty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)
3,000 reams Quarto Post, 9x14 inches.
3,000 reams Foolscap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Antiquarian Paper, measuring 31x55 inches, and of any required color or colors.
3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 31x55 inches.
CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (ungine-sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 20x26 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 23x36 inches, weighing 53 pounds per ream.
600 reams, measuring 30x32 inches, weighing 65 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x39 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.
Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for either of the classes in the same proposal.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are the manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.
All the articles in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.
The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes named, or failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.
Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.
Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. S. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. Ladin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. DeFrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.
By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.
PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for Supplies Advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st of February, for the following supplies of the very best quality, to be delivered free of charge at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
100 Lamp Chimneys and 25 great Lamp-wick to fit the constant level of the French lights.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
20 Squilgees, (handled,) as per sample at the Equipment Office.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
814 gross Brass Screws and 5 barrels Turpentine, to supply deficiencies, under the contract of *Wm. Forster & Sons*, on Class 6 and 12, dated July 6, 1868; further participars to be had from Naval Constructor R. F. Delano, at the Navy-yard; 1 Metallic Boat, length 17ft, breadth 6ft, depth 2ft.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
30,000 lbs. Candles, "*Wing Brand's*" or equal, of detaulting contractors; 600 lbs. Hoop Iron, 1¼ inches wide.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, add to award *each article or item separately*, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery within 30 days of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars may be obtained at this office. Proposals *not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement, and blank forms furnishing, will not be considered.* Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened. G. C. ELDRIDGE,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Essex-st. Depot, in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation culverts, bridges and truck of the Hackensack Valley or New-York Extension Railroad, to point near the New-York state line, a distance of about 8¼ miles.
The maps, profile plans, and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.
The company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem it for their interest not to accept.
D. P. PATTERSON, President.
H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.
DATED, New-York, Jan. 25, 1869.

ARMY BUILDING.
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE Will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, 28th inst., for the use of the U. S. Army, the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:
240,000 pounds of SOFT CRACKERS, in new barrels, full head lined.
5,040 cans of CONDENSED MILK. Eagle brand.
200,000 pounds of BOSTON CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of EDINBURGH CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of WINE CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of SODA CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
1,000 pounds of MILK CRACKERS, to be packed in tin boxes, of 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of SALTED CODFISH, to be packed in wood boxes, of 50 pounds each.
400 dozen CAKES OF TOILET SOAP, assorted, to be in cases and strapped.
These stores, excepting the Tobacco, are required for immediate shipment. The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
W. W. BURNS,
Svt. Brig.-Gen. and C. S. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CORNER OF CHAMBERS AND CENTRE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of JERSEY J. SMITH, Esq., in the Tax Office for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 120 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person except the City Attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Receiver of Taxes is directed by name to collect, and has authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of said personal taxes are hereby countermanded.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT PARKER late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 30th day of March next, or in default thereof such claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS,
Executor of said estate.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of D. J. & W. KING & BELLANDER, composed of the undersigned, as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1869.
DAVID J. KING,
WILLIAM KING,
E. W. L. BELLANDER,
General Partners.
SARAH KING,
Special Partner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT A MODERATE rent, and immediate possession given; a brownstone high-stoop, 18x70; Murray Hill; Completely furnished in modern style. Address Box No. 1,433 Post Office.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT House No. 11 Pompion-place, between Hartford and De Graw sts., South Brooklyn, convenient to all the ferries. The house is in good order, and painted and frescoed throughout. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SECOND FLOOR OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, Separately or together, desirably located on the west side of the City, to two or three gentlemen, with or without board; all the modern improvements in the rooms. For particulars address C. P. G., Post Office Box No. 5,473.

NO. 13 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—Handsome reception, parlor, and bed rooms, fit for a first-class doctor or a stylish family; French board; private table if required; best references exchanged.

BOARD.—TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen a comfortable furnished front room, with plain board, in a private residence, 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; first-class location. Address with reference, A. B. C., Box No. 839 Post Office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A GOOD BOARDING place and small room at moderate terms with a private family having few boarders, located at convenient walking distance from Cooper Institute. Address H. G. P., Box No. 1,176 City Post Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House.—A desirable suite of rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board, in the first-class house no. 16 6th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs., will let a large double room, handsomely furnished, to a single gentleman, with breakfast. Address LANGDALE, Box No. 111 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURnished, a second story double front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 119 East 14th-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single gentleman or gentleman and family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-place.—A suite of handsome furnished rooms on second floor; with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged required.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av.—Large back room on the first floor, southern exposure, to let, with board.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., to let, with board, one large room, also a hall bedroom. References exchanged.

BOARD.—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECond floor, location one of the finest; terms reasonable. No. 459 West 23d-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—A LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXtension, with board; also, a large front room or third floor. Apply at 97 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room, without board, between 23d and 42d sts. Address A. B., Box 2,649 New-York Post Office.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGton-av.; one or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home in a private family; reference exchanged.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon its capital, payable to its stockholders or to their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 14th inst.
CYRUS PEUK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 15th inst.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st of February next.
Transfer books will remain closed until 2d of February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 169 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1869.
THIRTEETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
R. SUCH, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.
HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer book will be closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1869.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 659 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MAURENBIN, HENRY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES B. MACKENZIE,
CHAS. J. HENRY,
EBENEZER LOSEE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our firm. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership with DANIEL K. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEN and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
BEM-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN.—ROAN HORSE, 8 YEARS OLD, 15¾ hands; can show three minutes; lady can drive him; gray, 8 years, 15½ hands, good owner, $125; bay mare, 9 years, 15¾ hands, $110; all sound and kind. Apply at No. 103 West 30th-st.

A CHANCE FOR CARTMEN AND OTHERS.—A strong, sound mare, with truck and harness, all ready for work, cheap. Apply at No. 257 West 10th-st., near Hudson, after 5 A. M. J. MARTIN.

A FINE COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—A 16¼ hands; young, sound and kind. Apply at private stable, No. 127 West 50th-st.

A VERY STYLISH BROWN HORSE.—A 16 hands, 7 years old. No. 337 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, stove store.

FOR SALE.—A PRETTY BLACK MARE, 14½ hands high. To be seen at Shepard's stable 21st-st. between 8th and 9th avs. Price $350.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
AUCTIONEERS.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, | No. 96 BROADWAY,
JOSIAH W. BROWN, | NEW-YORK.
HORATIO HENRIQUES,
Offer for sale desirable business property on Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Thompson and Laurens sts.
Also, on the streets adjacent to the proposed widening of Lafayette-st.
Also, lots on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th avs. and up-town streets, with Central Park and Boulevard view. Also several very desirable water fronts on the East and North Rivers.
They also offer a large corner on Broome-st., near Broadway, containing over 5,000 square feet.
Gent's grand allegorical scene.
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved Orchestra Circle, 50 cents extra; reserved Proscenium Chairs, $1 extra.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LAST APPEARANCES | EVERY EVENING THIS
LAST APPEARANCES | WEEK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES,
Of the incomparable
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Whose engagement as this FAMILY RESORT, now in the nineteenth week of its success, will terminate on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, when will be presented the
3 BURLESQUES | FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.
2 BURLESQUES | FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.
ERNANI and IXION,
Commencing with ERNANI.
And closing with the second and third scenes of the great hit, IXION,
Which embraces the principal gems of this great success, and will conclude with the GRAND PALACE BALLET IN SCENE.
Other afternoons, DRAMA AND FARCE.
And at all hours, Commodore Foote and Miss Nestelle.
ALL THIS WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM.
On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, will commence the engagement of those pleasing and talented Young American Artistes,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
who will appear in the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
with a superior dramatic company, including
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
the beautiful and charming young artiste from the London theatres. Engagement, also, at a fabulous price, of the unequaled
MLLE. G. MORLACCHI,
and her full and complete
CLASSICAL AND PANTOMIMIC COMBINATION,
the whole forming the most powerful attraction ever presented to an American public.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
FIFTEENTH SEASON.
The ANNUAL GRAND BAL MASQUE will be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
F. T. FABY, No. 50 Beaver-st.
FUCHS & CLASSEN BROS., No. 58 Reade-st.
HANSET BROS., No. 693 Broadway.
D. HESS, No. 6 Bowling-green.
KALDENBERG & SON, No. 23 Wall-st. and No. 71 Nassau-st.
E. KEMPNER, No. 42 Pine-st.
F. KOEHNE, No. 51 Broad-st.
P. REIN, Fifth-av. Hotel.
G. SCHIRMER, music store, No. 701 Broadway.
B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 440 Broadway.
Boxes to be secured of
HANFSTAENGL BROS., No. 595 Broadway.
E. KROLLPFEIFFER, No. 42 Pine-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TEUTONIA M. C.
GRAND MASQUE BALL,
JAN. 28, 1869.
A number of new carnivalistic entertainments will be introduced during the evening.
Tickets, $5 for gentleman and lady; extra ladies' tickets, $1. To be had of F. Grote, No. 78 Fulton-st.; Metropolitan Hotel Ticket Office; Koch Bros.; Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 200 Bowery; C. Schwartz, No. 6 Stuyvesant-place.
Boxes and tickets can also be procured at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; at Schirmer & Co.'s, No. 550 Broadway; Hodes & Gronebaum, No. 58 East 14th-st., and of the Secretary, J. KAPP, No. 78 Fulton-st.
Orchestra of 100 pieces, under the direction of A. Bernstein and Ch. Roehm.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 8th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 5 BROADWAY, Fifth Floor,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS FOR LESSONS, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.
Vocal Music.....Piano,
Violin.....Organ,
Theory and Composition.....Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages.....By Native Professors.

PERICHOLE'S LETTER—FRENCH AND English words.....30c.
Standard and Captive Indian Maid, Perichole.....40c.
Pirates' Own, Grand Waltz, Three Cousins, Merry Dames, &c.....50c.
Telegramme, new waltz, Stranss—violin, 15c.; piano, 40c.
Music mailed. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,123 Broadway, second door above 26th-st.
Branch, No. 208 Bowery.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent. Rent may be applied to purchase. Monthly instalments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST A piano-fortes in the City. "Agraffe" treble, warranted seven octaves. Pianos to rent and sold on monthly instalments; second-hand pianos at bargains. PENNYS & SON, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND

THE BIRTHDAY OF BURNS.

Annual Festivities of the Burns Societies.

The anniversary of the birth of Scotland's greatest poet—BURNS—was celebrated last evening by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was partaken of by about 350 gentlemen and 30 ladies. It has been customary heretofore to confine these celebrations to gentlemen only, but on this occasion the ladies were invited to take part, and accordingly the ladies were present at the banquet hall with their presence. The cards of invitation, which were of somewhat peculiar design, were got up with reference to this innovation on established custom, and read as follows:

Place aux dames—BURNS' Natal Festival. *Ingenio stat sine morte decus.*

We've gie a night's discharge to care,
If we forgather,
An' hae a swap o' rhymin ware,
Wi' ane anither.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD presided, and among the prominent gentlemen present were Mr. James S. Thayer, Ex-Judge Whiting, S. G. Courtney, Wm. C. Bryant, Horace Greeley, Judge Jones, District-Attorney Bryant, Rev. Dr. Chapin, A. S. Sullivan, Dr. Sayre, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, J. Fowler, Jr.; Gen. J. G. Wilson, Geo. Shea, Wm. Ross Wallace, and P. C. Talman.

After partaking of such a banquet as the Messrs. Leland so well know how to provide—the Chairman, with a brief reference to the occasion they had met to celebrate, announced as the first regular toast, "The President of the United States," the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Both this and the second toast, "The Queen of Britain and Ireland," were responded to.

The third toast was "The Memory of Robert Burns," which was drank standing and in silence.

RESPONSE OF MR. JAS. S. THAYER.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In commemorating the events that fill the calendar of the year, I do not think you can frame in our language a sentiment that would penetrate deeper, or vibrate wider through the circle of human sympathies and regards than the one, Mr. President, we have just announced—"The memory of ROBERT BURNS." There is no depth of feeling the power of his genius did not fathom; there is no passion nor emotion in the wide and varied experience of human life, that its rays did not reach and illustrate. From the cradle to the grave, from the one to the other shore of the ocean of life on which we are tossed, the waves that bear us on wear a softer and brighter hue, a richer and warmer glow from the star that rose one hundred and one years ago over the humble birth-place of ROBERT BURNS, than from any of those majestic and full-orbed suns that burn in the highest heaven of poetry. It is often said that those whose office it is to instruct and guide us in the paths of religious duty, fail in their object because their teachings are too far removed from the earth—abstract, doctrinal and transcendental. They do not come down to the everyday walks and wants of life. If it is ever thing in religion to bring home to every human heart its hopes and consolation, was it not something, in poetry, to approach and take possession for the first time of the universal heart of man? And was it not a marvel, indeed, that the hard, rough hand of the plowman was the first to gatherup and weave into a bond of cable strength all the strong and delicate threads of the heart, and by the inspiration of his genius to send round the circuit of all humanity the electric thrill that unites in a brotherhood of feeling and thought all who need and speak the English tongue. ROBERT BURNS did this. That heart answers to heart, all the world over is the secret of its power—that nothing that is human was foreign to his own nature, was the argument on which he built. Behold the structure! As the eye ranges along the side of the mountain sacred to immemorial, there are loftier temples—and beneath the swelling domes and glittering spires that surmount them, the anointed kings of poetry are enthroned, and hold their court and their revel. They shine in purple all their own, and bear undisputed sway in the domain of epic and dramatic verse. But the votaries who throng these heights do not pass uninvited the impenetrable fabric of our bard. It is not reared in marble, nor proportioned and fashioned from the ancient models. The images and works of classic art and beauty do not line its portcoes or crowd its niches. Nor do ancestral trophies or armorial bearings adorn its vaults. It is at planted on that grand summit where you can look out and breathe in the face of the sun. But you can do better than this. You can, on all the sunny slope where it stands, breathe the common, healthy air that has given beauty, strength and vitality to man and nature in all their varied forms and aspects. The poetry of BURNS, genial, home-like, not only excites and stirs all the strong emotions of the heart to a fervid pleasure, and ardent and enthusiastic present enjoyment; but when the first wild, passionate utterance is passed, a soothing and subduing wave of melody sinks sweetly and slowly to a calm. The genius of BURNS is conspicuous, perhaps, more in this than in anything else, that while his character is distinct and positive, and excites our interest and sympathy in the highest degree, he seldom sketches his own imagine. BYRON is the hero of his best poems. If BURNS in his strains of impressed his own joy or sorrow, it is not that of an individual, but the joy and grief of the human heart, the world over and in all times. And if he blends himself with his poetry, it is because he is so much a child of nature that his own portrait is often the best delineation that could be given of human life and character. And there is a reason for this, as there is for all things true and genuine. His character and poetry rest on the same basis—thorough, honest conviction, earnestness, sincerity. These qualities cannot make a man a poet; but born a poet, they make him a man, and inspired by the highest poetic genius, the chief among men; the highest type of the race, allied and akin to all. He loves what they love, and rejects what they condemn—with a sincerity that enlists their sympathy, with an intensity and power that commands their homage. Thus the common mind fixes upon a standard of excellence—of worth, not only because it is high, elevated—something to look up to, to worship—but because it grows out of the earth; its roots strike into it. They can lean against it and rest under it. There are peasants, garments and royal robes to fit every human form that erect and stately bears the impress of God's truth and sincerity. For things natural and sincere, no matter of what repute, BURNS had a hard reckoning. He could not abide cant in religion, pretension in social life, affectation anywhere. But what shall we say of his errors and his faults? I shall not stop to criticise. He who has made every man's life better and more sober should not be severely judged, because the power was not given to him of "wisely guiding his own." CARLYLE says in an essay on MIRABEAU, "Moral reflection—that neither thou nor we, good reader, had any hand in the making of this MIRABEAU;—else who knows but we had objected in our wisdom! But it was the Upper Powers that made him, without once consulting us; they and not we—as and not otherwise was BURNS a great poet, a true man—standing on the broad and even plain of life close by the side of his fellow man, struggling and toiling with him in its every day trials and temptations, he lifted up the whole mass to a higher level, to a nobler destiny, and from his warm, loving, trustful soul, comprehending and embracing all, he poured over every path and byway of man's existence a light that, brightening along the future, will give joy and hope to all the generations of man. The birthday of BURNS is celebrated in every land, and wherever it is observed throughout our own country, in distant continents, and in the far off islands of the sea, in no place do more devoted admirers, filled with warmer hearts, bring their offerings to the shrine of his genius. Fairer faces and brighter smiles do not anywhere grace the festive board. And in another respect we are fortunate, that while to-night the memory of BURNS is enshrined in our inmost hearts as the Chief of Scottish Bards, it is our peculiar privilege to greet with a proud and heartfelt welcome the greatest of American poets. The greatest, I say, not because he is here, but because he is the greatest. One regret we have, that our Bard has been so occupied with the every-day prose of life, that the melody which always enchants his country and the world has been so seldom sounded from the neglected strings of the harp that he long ago tuned to a lofty strain of poetic thought and beauty.

HOSEA B. PERKINS responded to the toast, "Our Country."

The toast, "The Land of Cakes," was answered by S. C. COURTNEY, who alluded to the romantic and heroic reminiscences with which the name of Scotland is associated, the names of WALLACE, BURNS, and SCOTT, and the field, too, of philosophy, distinguished in HUME, STEWART, BROWN, and HAMILTON.

The toast, "Auld Lang Syne," was followed by the song, in which all present joined, and then by a response from Hon. HORACE GREELEY. "We look back," he said, "on a long array of human efforts and human achievements. What would England be without her SHAKESPEARE? Rome, but not so noble as with the poet. So with Scotland, to which country so many of us trace our ancestry. It was gilded, irradiated by the genius of BURNS. We are a nation more by our recollections than by any other tie. The memory of the patriotism of WASHINGTON and the other heroes of the Revolution should cause the hands of hostile sections to join in a more friendly grasp. There is hope that the memory of 'Auld Lang Syne' will kindle a new patriotism, which will recognize us all as heirs of one common hope and fellow-citizens of one common country."

The seventh toast, "Minstrelsy," was responded to by WM. C. BRYANT, Esq.

RESPONSE OF MR. BRYANT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am called up to respond to a toast in honor of the poets. I hope that none who are present—especially the ladies, whose presence I am glad to see graces this festival—will say to themselves, "This is much as if a toast to the musical composers of the age were to be answered by an organ-grinder; or a toast in honor of our gallant navy were to be acknowledged with thanks by a cabin-boy, or the personage called a powder-monkey." I beg the company not to let their minds wander after such fancies, but to consider that I must obey the President, the supreme authority of the evening, and do the best I can. And, certainly, I must be proud of being required to speak in the name of no vain a brotherhood, the poets of the age in which we live—the poets of our own country merely—several of whom are favorites wherever our language is spoken, but those of the whole world, the poets of the British isles, those who warble in Dutch or German; the weavers of verse in soft Italian and in grandiloquent Spanish; the bards of Scandinavia and Russia, to pay nothing of those of Persia and India. I wonder how they would look if they could be all brought together, with their verse in a fine free swing, and some of their number, I fear, sadly out as above. What would the tenants of Wall-street think of them if they were marched in procession through that quarter of the City? If an army of stockjobbers could be mustered, and another of bedlamites, and a third of poets, to which of the other two would the troop of poets seem, by their demeanor, to be most nearly related? To that question, I fear, I could not give an impartial answer. It is most fitting that the poets of the present time should be remembered when we celebrate the memory of BURNS, for there are none among them who belong to English literature, or are so acquainted with the English language, who will not confess their great obligations to the Scottish poet. BURNS was one of those who, in an age of formalism in poetry, of cold and feeble imitation and parrot-like repetition, first led the way back to truth and nature; and those who have come after him, have followed in his path. He taught the poet to gather his images from nature at first hand; to discern fresh analogies between the moral and natural world, and to clothe strong emotions in unborrowed words, which carried them directly to the heart. They who make the sciences their pursuit have one great advantage over those who devote themselves to what are called the fine arts, including poetry. The mathematician builds upon the foundation of those who went before him, and carries his science further than they. The latest great astronomer sweeps the sky with his telescope, discovers new planets, explores new regions of the universe, and eclipses the glory of his predecessors. FRANKLIN'S discoveries in electricity threw those of preceding philosophers into the shade, and now the inventor of the electric telegraph leaves FRANKLIN at a distance behind him. But it is not so with the fine arts. There is no epic poem which the critics place beside the great work of HOMER. Who will ever write like SHAKESPEARE? It is almost impossible, I think, for a poet of the present day to read over one of the finest things of BURNS without despairing to equal it, and without saying, as he lays it down, "this is unapproachable." But there is one consolation for the poets of the present age, particularly for those who write in the English language. If they cannot surpass their predecessors in the beauty or nobleness of their productions, in their power to awaken the imagination or to move the heart, they at least write for a far more numerous circle of readers than those of former days could possibly have in the time when they flourished. The popular poet now finds millions of readers where the earlier poets might have found only thousands, and enjoys in his lifetime the fame which they could only hope from posterity. Let us, then, have a good word for the readers of poetry, without whom the artificer of verse, however great his genius, is like a stranded whale. The Readers of Poetry—long life to them, and large increase of numbers.

The toast, "The Advocate," should have been responded to by Judge GARVIN, but he was absent; and the next toast was "Woman," which was the occasion of some remarks by Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. He thought there was little need for his speaking for one so ready to speak for herself. The ten-minute rule precluded a luminous or voluminous address. An epigram, if satirical, would be unjust; if complimentary, would be superfluous. There was something peculiarly appropriate in the presence of women at this festival, because of the powerful influence which women had exerted on BURNS. Women's great power, not only over BURNS, but over all mankind, is the mighty power of the affections. The remaining toasts were "The Press," responded to by Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS; "The Cotter's Saturday Night," responded to by A. S. SULLIVAN;" "Death and Dr. Hornbook," responded to by Dr. SAYRE; "Highland Mary," by J. FOWLER, Jr.; "The Memory of Pitcairne Halleck," by Gen. J. G. Wilson; "Bannockburn," by WM. C. KAIN, and "Scottish Hospitality," by J. M. HORERTSON. Poems were read by S. W. COOPER and WM. ROSS WALLACE.

At midnight the ladies left the banqueting hall, but the gentlemen did not separate until a much later hour.

Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner of the Burns Club of the City of New-York.

The one hundredth and ninth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was last evening celebrated by the Burns Club of the City of New-York by a dinner at PATTEN'S Pacific Hotel. This was the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Club. One hundred sat down to the tables. The walls of the dining-room were hung with flags—the St. Andrew's Cross, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, and a fine portrait of BURNS overlooked the festivity from above the President's chair. On the wall to the right was a painting of BURNS' birthplace—a thatched cottage; next a scene from the "Cotter's Saturday Night," and on the left, the Brae (or bridge) of Doon, with BURNS' monument in the distance; also a spirited painting of "Tam O'Shanter" as he leaps the stream, the mare's tail being left in the witches' hand. At the lower end of the room a large painting represented the genius of Poetry finding BURNS at the plow.

JAMES NICHOLSON, Esq., who has been the President of the Club since the centenary celebration, presided over the festivities. After grace had been said by Vice-President R. G. MILLARD, BURNS' "Address to the Haggis" was delivered by Mr. THOMAS NICHOLSON.

The banquet having received due attention, the cloth was removed, and the President announced the first toast, "This day we celebrate." They had come, he said, with the same feelings and the same appreciation of the poetry of BURNS as in years gone by. He congratulated the Society that that their example would be followed by a similar celebration at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Club during the past year had been very prosperous, with an increase in members upon the roll. In no country in the world was the genius of BURNS more honored than in America. The toast was drank with all the honors, and Mr. JAMES GIBSON followed with the song:

"There was a lad was born in Kyle."

In proposing the second toast, "The Genius of Burns," the President referred to what that genius had done for humanity. It was enshrined in every heart and stamped indelibly upon every memory, and the influence of his writings was extending and strengthening to-day, and would continue to extend and strengthen for generations. The poet's fame out-lived all other. The voice of Scotland's poet came to them not less sweetly because they lived not in the land that gave him birth; they loved that voice just as ardently as those who wandered by the Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon. As a Scotchman, he could ask, Where was that voice not heard? They loved BURNS not only for the sweetness of his songs, but for the lessons of wisdom and manly independence which he had taught. He was the champion of truth; the hater of falsehood. That declaration of independence would ring through all time,

"The rank is but the stamp's stamp,
The man's the man, for a' that."

His teachings had done more to break down the barrier of rank, perhaps, than those of any other man. He felt like quoting freely from the plowboy poet, but their hearts, he knew, were bubbling over with his poetry. BURNS was not so much a memory of the past as a present living power. They more honored the genius of BURNS in having within them the thoughts that breathed, as much as in giving expression to words that burned. In the language of MOORE, they would

"Take a flight toward Heaven to-night,
And leave dull earth behind us."

The toast would be received with Highland honors. As some might not know precisely what these were he would explain by example that it was with one foot on the chair and the other on the table. The toast was thus drunk with "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!" nine times, and three more.

Capt. JOSEPH LAIG then sang "A man's a man for a' that;" and Miss MINA GRAHY sang "John Anderson, My Jo," which was encored.

R. G. MILLARD, the Vice-President, proposed the third regular toast, "America." It was responded to in a humorous vein by Dr. ROBINSON who, in conclusion, referred to the equality of man as the great American idea.

Mr. GEO. WALCOTT followed with the song, "Viva l'America."

The fourth regular toast was "Scotland." Responded to by Mr. CHARLES REMKIE, who referred to the several nationalities represented on the occasion. Miss GRAHY then sang, "'Twas within a mile of Edinboro' town," and being encored, gave "The Last Rose of Summer."

The fifth toast was, "The Poets and Poetry of Great Britain and Ireland." Responded to by Prof. MCKENNA. Song, by Mr. JAMES D. HUDSON. Miss GRAHY also sang "The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall."

The sixth toast, "The Poets and Poetry of America," was to have been responded to by Gen. DE PEYSTER, but owing to illness he sent a communication to be read by the President. "The Sword of Bunker Hill," was sung by Mr. JAMES GIBSON.

The President announced the seventh toast, "Sister Societies," and read telegrams from various cities, where Burns Clubs are established.

That from Washington, D. C., was as follows;

"*Kindred Societies*—May care and trouble never fash,
But joy and mirth be your relish."
GEO. W. HALLOCH, President.

From the Jersey City Burns Club:

"The politics of BURNS, as mirrored at present in our American institutions, where honest worth can rise above the arrogance of wealth without merit."

From the Newark Burns Club:

"*The Present Bard of Scotland*—His name will live while the human heart has a single chord to respond to the touch of genius."

From the Philadelphia, the Charleston, S. C., and the Williamsburg Burns Clubs telegrams were also received.

The next toast, "The Press," was responded to by Mr. MCCARTY.

The ninth and last toast, "The Lasses," was responded to by Mr. J. HARVEY LYONS.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Fire Department Ball.

The fortieth annual ball of the old Volunteer Fire Department was given last night at the Academy of Music, and was attended by the usual brilliant concourse. Sixteen hundred tickets had been issued and sold, each admitting a gentleman and two ladies. The net proceeds were about $6,000, the same amount that was obtained last year. The stage was handsomely canopied with white canvas, upon which rich architectural designs were painted, and at the back was a beautiful scene representing a lake and its picturesque shores. This was fronted by a balcony, ascended by means of a flight of stairs on each side. In advance of this balcony a large number of boxes were erected, and the parquette was floored over, so that the entire house was on a level. The invitations had been issued, except to the President and to Gov. HOFFMAN and Mayor HALL. The usual array of military and civilian guests were not seen. The ball is too old a popular an institution to need filling up through invitations. Numerous families attend it regularly every year as a habit which they would not think of breaking. Mr. JAMES F. WENEMAN is the present President of the Association, and the managers constitute a numerous list of solid citizens. The permanent fund of the department is $100,000, obtained years ago by subscriptions, balls and other entertainments. The interest of this, added to the funds accruing from balls of more modern date, serves to aid from two to three hundred widows and orphans of firemen. Widows, if able to work, or having other means of support, receive from the department $25 a year, added to two pairs of shoes and two tons of coal. If destitute and helpless $5 a week is given them. Children are provided for at lower figures.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—Providing that Avenue C Railroad may extend its track from Avenue C, through Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, to Avenue A, and through Twenty-third-street to East River. Also, from Avenue C along Tenth-street to East River. Also, along said avenue to Tenth-street, and to Sixth-avenue, to Christopher, West and Duane streets. Also, from Washington along West Houston to West-street. Also, from Greenwich along Charlton to West-street.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—For a free bridge across the Susquehanna River between Union and Vestal.

By Mr. FOLGER—Providing that if after making any will, disposing of a whole estate of testator or testatrix, such person shall marry and have issue of said marriage, such will shall be deemed revoked, unless provision shall have been made for such issue by some settlement and provided for in the will, or in such way as to show an intention not to make such provision, and no other evidence to rebut the presumption of such a revocation shall be received.

By Mr. MORGAN—To provide for the revision, codification and amendment of the laws relating to the canals and canal fund, and the powers and duties of the several officers employed in the administration thereof.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, Mr. BERGEN presented a petition of the citizens of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards, for a new market building.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POWER—To close a portion of Water-street, from Union-avenue to Ash-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—To close the old Atlantic Turnpike, between Atlantic and Franklin avenues, in Brooklyn. Also, to close part of Hunterfly Road, Brooklyn.

By Mr. AVERY—In relation to transmitting to the Secretary of State all record of conviction in criminal cases, the procuring and transcript of certificates of conviction and statistical information relative to criminal convictions. Also directing the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad to extend their tracks to Oneonta, and extending the time for bonding the towns along the line of said roads.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Albany Railroad.

By Mr. WOLTMAN—To regulate the manner of making arrests for violation of the Excise law in the Metropolitan District.

By Mr. KILKHAM—For the settlement of the claim of the heirs of Cherstine Skenandoah, an Indian, for lands in Oneida County.

By Mr. SMITH—To release lands devised by MARY MILBOY, of Lima, Livingston County.

Mr. BERGEN called up his resolution directing the Committee on State Prisons to obtain from the Comptroller of the State and Prison Inspectors the names of all persons or parties having contracts with the State for prison labor, the amount of money to be paid, number of hours worked each day, character of work performed, duration of such contract, manner of awarding them, together with what action has been taken in annulling, buying up and discontinuing any contracts whatever. Referred to the Committee on State-Prisons.

By Mr. KIERNAN, the following:

Whereas, The interests, prosperity and future greatness of the City of New-York demand that every approach to its harbors and docks should be made safe and navigable to the commerce of the United States; and,

Whereas, All the citizens of the Empire State have an equal interest in the early accomplishment of this object; therefore,

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That our Representatives in Congress be requested to aid by their influence in obtaining such appropriation by the National Government as may be necessary, to wholly remove the obstructions to commerce from what is known as Hell Gate channel.

Carried.

By Mr. JACOBS—Directing the Board of Commissioners of Pilots for the Port of New-York to inform the House, before the 1st of February, what amount of money they have received since their organization, from what sources received and how applied.

Adjourned.

Free and Open Church Association.

The members of this Association, with others favorable to the free-seat system, held a public meeting in the lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street, last evening. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, the pastor of the Church, was selected to preside, and, after the singing of a hymn and prayer, gave a brief outline of the working of the free system in the church of which he has charge. Originally Christ's Church and belonging to Dr. COKEY's congregation, the congregation of St. Ann's got possession of it with an overhanging debt of $50,000, secured by a mortgage on the property. During those nine years, with nothing to rely upon except voluntary contributions, they had not only succeeded in defraying the current expenses of the Church, but also in discharging $37,000 of that debt, leaving a balance of only $13,000 remaining, and to cover which they had prospective legacies. His Church had ever been free, and though his first ideas in relation to this subject were derived from an unwillingness to have the deaf mutes compelled to accept secondary accommodations, yet from experience and reflection it had grown to be a fixed principle, religious as well as moral. He then introduced Mr. COMTE, of St. Mary's Free Church, Brooklyn, President of the Association, who gave an interesting statement of its origin and progress up to the present time.

Dr. PETERS, of St. Michael's, and Dr. GERE, of St. Timothy's Church, followed in earnest and practical addresses on the same subject, in which both pronounced the free-seat system in the churches over which they had charge a complete success; explained the system of furnishing to each member an envelope for each Sunday in the year at its commencement, by which means they could furnish each Sabbath their voluntary contribution—the rich without ostentation, and the poor without mortification. Neither had ever experienced delay or disappointment in the receipt of their stated salaries, and a considerable surplus was taken out of their way in going among the poor to invite them to the house of God.

A minister could not go about paddling pews, he was shut up at once, and alone felt conscious of right and sincerity when able to tender to them the Gospel and Christ without money and without price. After some further remarks by other members of the meeting, some few responded to the invitation of the President and joined the Association, and the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Great inconvenience was experienced in the lower part of the City yesterday, for the want of the Croton water, which has been completely turned off since Saturday night. We learn that it was unavoidable, as it was necessary to make some repairs at the corner of Sixteenth-street and First-avenue. The scarcity of water was felt all over the east side of the City. The people came even from below Canal-street to Police Headquarters bringing pails, pots, kettles, pans and everything they could find available for holding water, which was supplied from the cellar of Police Headquarters.

The horses attached to Broadway stage No. 652, of the Bleecker-street line, became frightened at the foot of Cortlandt-street and dashed through the ferry gate with the vehicle, which contained five female and two male passengers. They would doubtless have leaped into the slip but for the courage displayed by Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who seized the horses heads and checked them, sustaining severe bruises in consequence.

Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest yesterday over the remains of JOHN FROST, aged 45, and a native of Germany, who was run over a few days ago on the corner of Oliver and Water streets, by a Second-avenue car and had a leg fractured. Death occurred at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

ALBERT STRAUSS, a German, residing at No. 194 Hester-street, yesterday afternoon attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to a bed-post with his handkerchief. He was discovered by his wife, who gave the alarm, and he was immediately cut down by Officer RANDALL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and removed to the Spring-street Stationhouse, where his vitality was soon completely restored. He gave as a reason for his attempt upon his life that he had become despondent in consequence of his inability to obtain work. It also appeared that shortly before he made the attempt he had a difficulty of some kind with his wife.

The two junior HANLON brothers have opened a velocipede school at No. 65 Tenth-street, east of Broadway, and gave an initiatory exhibition last night, when Mr. EDWARD HANLON and several other accomplished velocipedists rode repeatedly round the hall, and showed great dexterity in the management of their machines. A large number of invited spectators were present, many of whom attempted riding but without the slightest success.

JENNIE WILSON, of No. 101 Greene-street, died suddenly yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and ascertained through a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. JOSEPH CURRMAN and other physicians, that death was the result of disease of the heart. The deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of New-York State. She was under bail for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

WM. PARSONS, Esq., of Ireland, delivered his lecture on "ARTEMUS AND THACKERAY" for the first time in America, last evening, at Tremor's Lyric Hall. His effort was appreciated and well received. The lecture was pointed and witty and some of the readings excellent.

REV. DR. SUPPEE delivered his lecture, entitled "To the Rocky Mountains," last evening, at the Brick Church Mission Chapel, in West Thirty-fifth street.

"Rhetoric: its History, Cultivation and Achievements," was the subject of Mr. MATTHEW P. BREEN's lecture last night at Dodworth's Hall. Mr. BREEN is a graduate of the Queen's University, Ireland. The audience filled the house and warmly applauded the lecturer, especially his eulogium of Irish orators.

TRENOR'S Soirée Dansante at Lyric Hall, last evening, was a very social affair, and well attended. Dancing, supper and a lively time were its attractions.

Company I, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., held a Sociable hop last night at Apollo Hall. The company appeared in full dress uniform, and a large number of ladies graced the occasion. After the dancing the party adjourned to a tempting supper.

WILLIAM LOOMIS, of No. 284 East Twenty-fifth-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from injuries received last Wednesday, while he was at work in the wire factory as the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue.

PHILIP MCDUNN yesterday afternoon was assaulted in his shop in Fortieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, by JAMES MCDONALD, and severely injured about the head by blows from a hammer. MCDUNN was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer WOODRUFF, of the Twentieth Precinct, and the assailant having been arrested, was committed to await the result of his victim's wounds.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 139 Greene-street, over the remains of PATRICK WALSH, aged 34, and a native of Ireland, whose death was the result of intemperance and *delirium tremens*. Deceased had been knocked down recently in a street brawl, but the Coroner could find no trace of injuries.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have purchased HART's Island of the General Government for $75,000. It is intended to use it as a "Potter's Field." The buildings erected by the General Government on the island during the war, and which still remain, are said to have cost over $100,000.

HANNAH BROWN, a colored woman, aged 80, was committed to the Penitentiary on the 16th ult. for some minor offence, and died in the hospital of that prison, on Sunday, from unknown causes. Coroner ROLLINS intends to hold the necessary investigation.

A fire occurred yesterday in an old frame building in One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, when it was entirely destroyed; loss, $1,000. The edifice belonged to the Carmen estate, and the flames are due to a defective flue.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, aged 65, and a resident of South Bergen, N. J., was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs yesterday, in Cordandt-street, and removed to the New-York Hospital.

THOMAS COFFEY, of No. 148 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by a beam falling on him while he was at work on Pier No. 11, North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CORNELIUS DALY, who lives at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and First-avenue, yesterday afternoon fell from a new building in Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and was severely hurt. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

MARGARET HORNE, of No. 106 Cherry-street, was run over in James-slip yesterday afternoon by a truck driven by WILLIAM SHANKLIN. Her ankle was seriously hurt. The driver was arrested by the Fourth Precinct Police.

At 5:30 P. M. yesterday a fire was caused in the store of Mrs. WOLFERD, No. 125 Third-avenue, by some goods coming in contact with the gas-jet in the window. Damage slight.

The fire at 4 P. M., in the apartment of EDWARD NOONAN, on the fifth floor of the tenement-house, No. 344 East Twenty-third-street, was caused by an overheated stove and did but slight damage.

A child playing with matches yesterday afternoon, in the apartment of FRANCIS O'NEILL, on the first floor of No. 133 Mott-street, caused an alarm of fire by igniting some clothing. The damage was slight.

At 9 P. M. a fire was discovered in the cellar of the store of O. D. CASE, No. 344 Bowery. It was quickly extinguished with the damage of $100 was caused almost exclusively by smoke.

A slight fire occurred yesterday at No. 197 Orchard-street in the stable of JOHN SMITH, and the shoemaker-shop of CHRISTIAN SCHAEFFER. Loss $200.

Brooklyn.

A two-story frame house in the rear of No. 205 Sands-street was found to be on fire shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The house is occupied by six families. JEREMIAH WHELAN and his wife ELLEN went to bed on Sunday night in a doubtful condition; left the candle burning upon a washstand, and in some way the light communicated with the bedding, which caught fire. The smell of the smoke attracted Policeman CLAFF, of the Forty-second Precinct, to the spot just in time to save the lives of WHELAN and his wife, and a boarder named MICHAEL MURPHY. The two former were severely burned, and were taken to the City Hospital. The flames were extinguished by the neighbors, the damage to the house and furniture amounting to about $100.

The Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the two children who were suffocated at the fire No. 65 North Fourth-street, E. D., on the morning of the 20th inst., was concluded last night. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the two children, WILLIAM and EMMA THORNE, came to their death from suffocation by smoke from the burning of the building No. 65 North Fourth-street at the time stated, and said fire was the work of an unknown incendiary; and we find that the means of escape, in case of fire, were insufficient." The jury thank officer EDWARD BROWN for his gallant conduct on the morning of the fire.

Officer HOLLAND, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, last evening, arrested WM. EDWARDS on a charge of attempting his (the officer's) life. It appears that the prisoner and two companions were standing in front of JACOB MOSCH'S Jewelry store, in Grand-street, E. D., acting in a suspicious manner. The officer having observed their conduct, went up to them and attempted to arrest them, when EDWARDS drew a navy revolver upon him, and endeavored to shoot him. The officer disarmed him, however, and took him to the Station-house, where a formidable knife was found on his person. The two companions of the prisoner made their escape in a butcher's cart. The vigilance of the officer undoubtedly prevented the robbery of Mr. MOSCH'S store.

Bishop ODENHEIMER, of New-Jersey, is to preach the sermon at the consecration of Bishop LITTLEJOHN. The other Bishops who are to be present on the occasion are those of New-York, Western New-York, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Pittsburg, Maine and Oregon. The arrangements for the ceremony are all completed. The service will commence in the Church of Holy Trinity at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow.

Dr. A. NELSON BELL will read a paper on the "Flowers of the Sea" before the Long Island Historical Society this evening.

A petition from thirty-seven responsible citizens of East New-York was received by the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, praying for annexation to the City of Brooklyn.

There will be a temperance meeting in the Church on the Heights this evening, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. EDDY and CUYLER.

New-Jersey.

At about 6 o'clock last evening, upon the arrival of the train from Newark at the New-Jersey Depot, in Jersey City, Mr. SYDNEY A. COOPER, a passenger, was robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain while passing out of the car. The operations of the thief were witnessed by another passenger, who seized him, and, with the help of others, detained him until an officer could be called. The watch, however, had disappeared into the hands, it is supposed, of an accomplice. The thief was taken to the Police Station, where he gave his name as MICHAEL WALTERS. He was held for examination.

A man named JAMES KENNEDY was arrested for drunkenness, by Officer SEEBACH, in Jersey City, last evening, and his condition being altogether too much impeded for easy locomotion, in attempting to remove his prisoner to the Station-house, the officer encountered a severe opposition from a number of men who were in the prisoner's company. By the aid of several citizens, however, the prisoner was taken out of the hands of the mob and conveyed to the Station-house, together with MRS. KENNEDY, one of his attempted rescuers, who was committed to answer the charge of resisting an officer.

The case of YORK *vs.* VANDERBEEK, an action brought to recover damages for illegal arrest, was concluded in the Hudson County Court, before Judge BEDLE, yesterday, by the jury bringing a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff was arrested in September last while engaged in an effort to remove the bulk of a vessel, owned by him, from the sunken lands of the defendant, Mr. VANDERBEEK. The Court held that the action of the latter in arresting Mr. YORK for trespass upon his property was justifiable, and the jury were, therefore, directed to bring in a verdict in favor of the defendant. The case will be appealed.

The Newark and New-York Railroad Company leased from the State of New-Jersey, in the early part of 1867, certain lands in Hudson County, near Communipaw, for which the annual rental was to be $5,000, which sum was to be paid on the first day of April of each year, or if any adverse claimant should appear, that the rents should be paid into the Supreme Court of the State until the title should be determined. On the first day of April, 1868, a demand was made by the Comptroller for the payment of the $5,000, but the Company have not yet, and do not seem disposed to pay. The subject has been referred to by the Comptroller in his annual report, but it is not known what action will be taken to recover payment.

A large deficiency is said to have been discovered in the accounts of the Fourth Collection District of New-Jersey, embracing Paterson, and a large number of blanks have been sent out from the Collector's office, demanding payment of taxes back as far as 1863. Many persons to whom these notices have been sent have lost their receipts, and there has been no little excitement among tax-payers. Is so-

A DUEL WITH KNIVES.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a difficulty occurred in the French market between ANTONIO UPAS, residing at No. 297 Old Levee-street, and LEON CENTEPEDAS, which resulted in an agreement to cross the river, and settle the matter in a duel with knives. The men met at a point a little back of the river, and just below Algiers. At almost the first pass with the dangerous weapons, UPAS received a dangerous, and it may be, a fatal stab in the right breast. He was brought back to his residence and a physician called in who dressed the wound. His condition is regarded as very critical.—*New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 21.*

From the action of the New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention the Richmond *Dispatch* infers that the Northern Democracy will no longer attempt to save the South from negro suffrage, or fight upon the question of the constitutionality, or the justice, or the expediency of the reconstruction measures.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93½ for money, and 93¾@93¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¾. The stock market opens steady. Erie, 20; Illinois, 102¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens flat at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands.....11¾d.@11¾d.
Middling Orleans.....11¾d.@11¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Common Rosin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Calcutta Linseed, 56s.@56s. 6d.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds quiet and steady. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull. There is some business doing in Cotton, to arrive, sales being made this morning at 11¾d. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 47s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 25.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady, and prices are unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

Consols 93¾ for both money and the account. American securities dull.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Jan. 25.

There is but little business doing to-day in United States Five-twenties. Sales were made at 79 5-16 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 25—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 93¾@93¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 75¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 20; Illinois, 92¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 45¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 25—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands. 11¾d.@11¾d. Middling Orleans, 11¾d.@11¾d. The sales of